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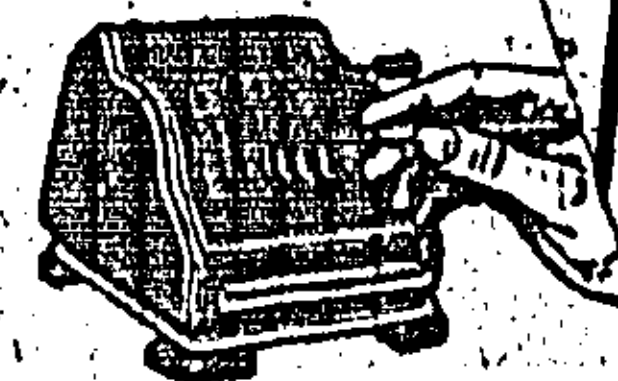
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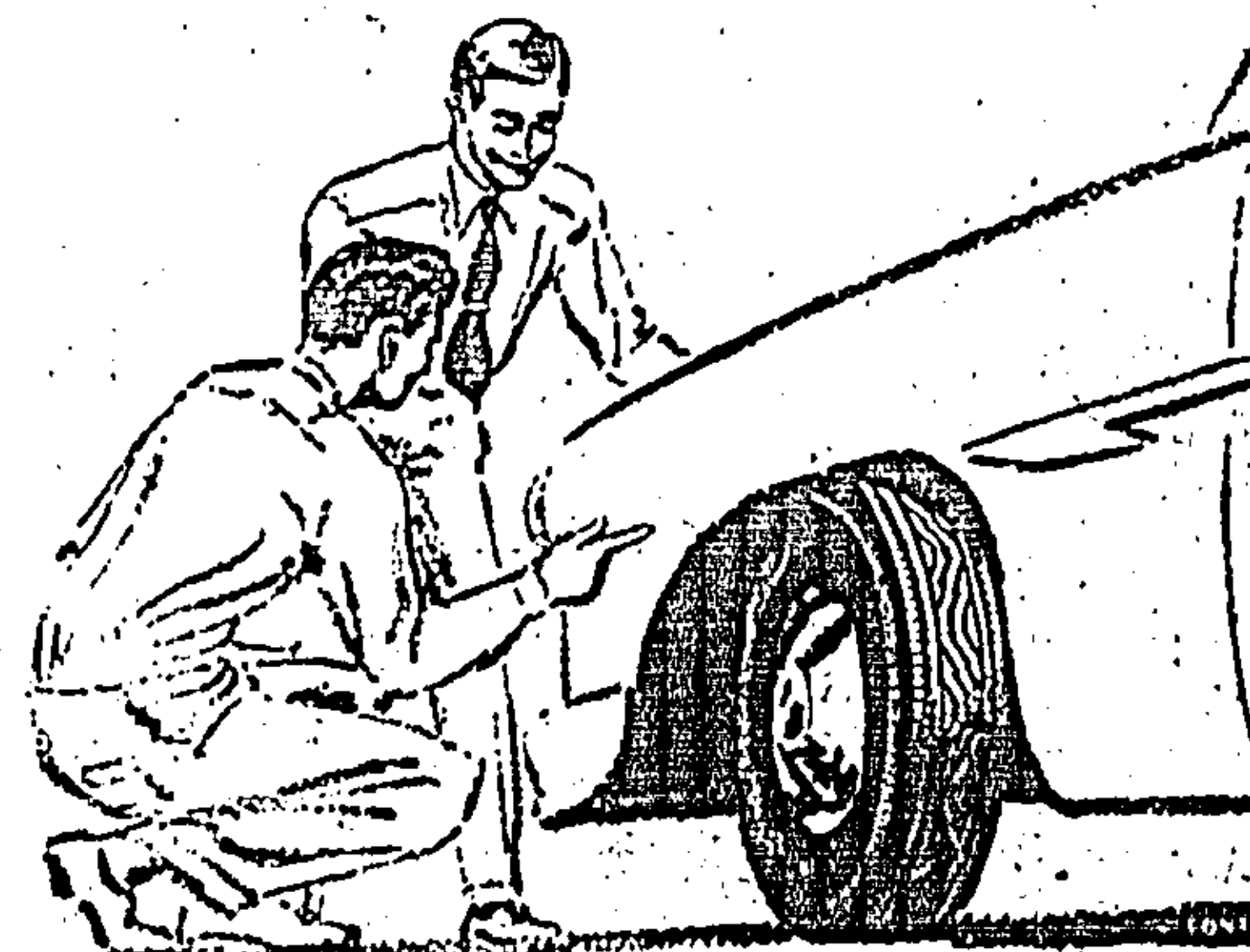
COMMENT OF THE DAY

Bad News Awaited

NOT only Britain, but the whole of the Commonwealth, waits with some anxiety to learn precisely what "measures grave and far-reaching" Mr Churchill proposes to introduce to save the country from its economic and financial peril. For the people the situation is also somewhat puzzling. The last Treasury return showed a considerable improvement in the nation's balance of payments, and while Mr Churchill talks about the country "standing on a treacherous trap-door," Mr Butler, his Chancellor, declares that Britain is "holding the position" though "a long and hard task lies before us." Lord Swinton last week declared that "Britain's resources are dangerously low." But, in spite of that, "there was no crisis." It was more a matter of "long, hard, enduring effort." There appear to be inconsistencies about these utterances, yet in fact they merely present different aspects of the same problem. If the refrain seems to be off-key, it is more a question of emphasis than disharmony. Nevertheless, these various pronouncements are puzzling.

THERE is no conflict of opinion in Britain as to basic requirement for the nation's economic and financial recovery. Britain must produce more consumer goods and sell more overseas. Moreover, they must be produced at no higher cost and of a quality that they will be irresistible to buyers. The key to Britain's recovery is her export trade. It is obvious, however, that Mr Churchill has still to ask the nation for more personal sacrifices to bolster the export drive. It is probable that he will announce further restrictions on imports, wage pegging, and new rationing of domestic commodities. It seems, too, almost inevitable that he will have to make the heavy decision of slowing down the rearmament programme. The outlook for Britain is sombre in the extreme but it is the responsibility of Mr Churchill to take the people fully into his confidence so that they will harbour no doubts as to the efforts each and every one has to make to restore the financial stability of the nation.

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For The Democratic Nomination

SUPPORT FROM TRUMAN

The Likely Choice

Death Of Lady Violet Peel

Lady Violet Peel, widow of Sir William Peel, a former Governor of Hongkong, died yesterday at her Bexhill, Sussex residence, according to an Associated Press message from London.

CRISIS IN SYRIA IMMINENT

Beirut, July 24. Colonel Adib Shishakli, who led an army coup in Syria last November, will soon dismiss Colonel Fawzi Selo — his own choice — from the post of Prime Minister and Chief of State, according to reports from Syria reaching here today.

These reports, said a rift between the two had become definite and Colonel Shishakli was expected to replace the Prime Minister by Colonel Izzet Tabbara.

Colonel Shishakli vested the powers of Chief of State and Prime Minister in Colonel Selo early in December the day after he himself had been proclaimed Chief of State.

According to the Syrian reports, Colonel Selo has disagreed with Colonel Shishakli on internal problems and protested against decisions taken in his name without his knowledge.

Two weeks ago Colonel Selo issued a decree dismissing the Director of the Agriculture Bank on charges of irregularities. Colonel Shishakli stopped the decree without the Prime Minister's approval. This touched off a fiery dispute. Colonel Shishakli immediately published decrees depriving Colonel Selo of the Ministries of the Interior and Defence.

The Prime Minister had been in disgrace since the reports said. He had tried unsuccessfully to come to the Lebanon. — Reuters.

Polio In Southend

Southend, July 24. Three more suspected cases of infantile paralysis have been admitted to Southend, Essex, Hospital since Monday, making a total of seven.

Three of these cases have been confirmed. — Reuters.

Chicago, July 25. President Truman came out publicly on Thursday in support of Gov. Adlai Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential nomination, pushing the reluctant Illinois governor toward an almost certain early ballot victory.

The Coalition forces of Sen. Estes Kefauver and Averell Harriman were still manoeuvring to stop the Stevenson bandwagon, but their cause appeared to be in jeopardy. In addition to the tremendous support of the President, Stevenson was picking up delegates all the time.

The latest UP tabulation showed him in second place in the number of pledged and known first ballot choices. Kefauver still led with 299 first ballot votes; Stevenson followed with 234, passing Sen. Richard Russell who now has 229. Averell Harriman has 116½. Needed for nomination—616.

Colonial Council Not Possible

London, July 24. The Colonial Secretary, Mr Oliver Lyttelton, told the House of Commons today it was impracticable to set up a permanent Colonial Council.

Mr Emanuel Shinnwell, formerly Minister of Defence, had asked whether, in view of the importance of colonies in the economic life of the Commonwealth, the Colonial Secretary would consider recommending to Colonial administration the creation of a permanent Colonial Council with headquarters in London for the purpose of co-ordinating the economic activities of Colonies.

Mr Lyttelton said in a written reply: "The variety of economic conditions and differing stages of development reached in the Colonies set limits to the scope for central co-ordination of economic activities."

"Where it can be usefully done, such co-ordination is already being effectively carried out by my department, either through normal administrative channels or by periodic conferences. Addition of new permanent machinery of the kind proposed by Mr Shinnwell would not be practicable."

In a House of Lords debate on Tuesday, the Earl of Munster, Under Secretary for the Colonies, said the objective of the proposal to set up a Colonial Council could not be lightly disregarded, but that there were serious practical difficulties.

Although the proposal had something to commend it, he said, a certain amount of controversy emerging which might in the end do more harm than good. — Reuters.

Mother Charged With Murder

London, July 24. Mrs Edith Butler, 29, of Winfrith Road, Earlsfield, London, was at the South Western Magistrate's Court today remanded in custody until August 1 charged with the murder of her three-week-old son Stephen John Butler, whose body was found on Tuesday in the river Wandale at Wandsworth.

The baby was reported on Monday to have disappeared from his pram outside a chemist's shop.

The prosecution alleged that, in a statement to the police, the woman said: "I dropped Stephen over a bridge into the river. I panicked and had to tell the story to cover it up." — Reuters.

The first word on Truman's presidential choice, though it was reported on Tuesday by United Press that he had "passed the word along" unofficially, came from his alternate at the Convention, Thomas J. Gavin.

Shortly afterward, it was confirmed by the White House that "President Truman has asked Tom Gavin to cast his vote for Adlai Stevenson." Truman is officially a convention delegate from Missouri. Gavin is his alternate.

As his name was placed in nomination, Stevenson, who has said ever since his "draft" started that he does not want the nomination, issued a terse one-sentence statement:

"I had hoped they would not nominate me but I am deeply affected by this expression of confidence and good will."

Its effect was to make it appear that he would accept if nominated.

As the "word" came down from Truman, and the nomination proceeded, the "loyalty" pledge ruling erupted again, completely halting the nominating proceedings.

ANGRY SENATOR

Three rebellious delegations from the south were barred from voting in the presidential balloting unless they sign the pledge although any individuals who sign would be permitted.

The three state delegations were from South Carolina, Louisiana and Virginia.

Addressing the convention in great anger after the credentials committee ruling became known, Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana immediately announced he did not propose to leave. The Chairman of the committee ruled he had complied with the oath and could stay.

Eight names had then been placed in nomination in order, they were: Senator Russell, Senator Kefauver, Sen. Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, Averell Harriman, Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, Stevenson and Gov. C. Mennen Williams of Michigan.

Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia said angrily that he "for one" was going to go home if his delegation was not allowed to vote and the South Carolina delegation indicated that it would do the same.

The convention chairman, Sam Rayburn, ordered a roll call vote on a motion to let the Virginia delegation vote despite its refusal to sign the pledge. — United Press.

Death Sentence Commuted

Washington, July 24. President Truman today commuted the death sentence on the Puerto Rican, Oscar Collazo, to life imprisonment. Collazo was one of the two Puerto Ricans who attempted to assassinate Truman on November 1, 1950 in front of Blair House.

Collazo was to have died in the electric chair on August 1. — France Press.



GOVERNOR ADLAI STEVENSON

STEEL STRIKE IN US OVER

Washington, July 24. The nationwide strike of 650,000 American steel workers was called off today after President Truman had got trade union and industry leaders together in a dramatic move to end the dispute.

Nearly 2,000,000 Americans had been thrown out of work in the 53 days during which the strike had crippled the industry and threatened supplies to the armed forces.

President Truman called Mr Benjamin Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and Philip Murray, head of the striking United Steel Workers Union, to a White House conference today and told them in strong terms to sit down and trash out the issues.

Mr Truman had postponed for a day his visit to the Democratic Party Convention in Chicago so that he could make this final bid to bring the parties in the steel dispute over pay contracts and the closed shop issue to an understanding.

Mr John R. Steelman, Acting Director of Defence Mobilization, was also present.

Later Mr Fairless and Mr Murray left the White House together.

In a joint statement they said: "We have had a meeting with the President and Mr Steelman, and we have talked at length about our mutual problems. We are each going to discuss the situation with our own people."

Steel workers came out on strike on June 2 when the Supreme Court ruled that Government seizure of the mills was illegal. President Truman had seized the industry last April when the steel workers made their first strike move. — Reuters.

PRICE INCREASE

Washington, July 24. The acting Defence Mobilization, Mr John Steelman, announced today that the steel industry will get a price increase of \$5.20 per ton to help pay higher costs resulting from the strike settlement.

The settlement through collective bargaining marked President Truman's first real triumph in the crippling steel dispute. The Government had made several attempts trying to get steel, lifeline of the nation's economy, back into production.

President Truman originally seized the entire industry under "inherent powers" but the Supreme Court later ruled that these powers were non-existent. He then asked the Congress to provide him with authority to deal with the situation, but the law-makers replied that he should use the Taft-Hartley law, something he refused to do.

The Defence Secretary, Mr Robert Lovett, estimated on Wednesday that the walkout had caused a loss of up to \$5,000,000,000 in defence production. More than \$1,500,000,000 in defence production. More than 1,500,000 workers have been laid off in other industries across the nation as a steel shortage developed.

IN AND OUT

The walkout started on June 2. The steel workers previously went on strike on April 29 after Federal Judge David Pine ruled Mr Truman's seizure unlawful. They returned to work on May 2 to await the Supreme Court's decision and left their jobs when the seizure was declared unconstitutional.

Although United States Steel took the lead in the settlement talks, other members of the "Big Six" joined the pact. They were Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Inland Steel Corporation, Republic Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Steel Company.

The negotiators had met at the White House for several times before, but today marked the first occasion that President Truman had taken a personal hand. He gave Mr Fairless and Mr Murray a 10-minute talk before they retired to resolve their differences. — United Press.

Farouk's National Anthem Banned By Egyptian Radio

From ARTHUR COOK Cairo, July 24.

King Farouk's position is still not clear. Since yesterday's coup d'etat he has not left his palace, and today's acceptance of Aly Maher Pasha was a pure formality. Farouk's national anthem which preceded every radio programme has disappeared from the air. In its place are played the Egyptian army anthem and the army song of independence.

Military censorship has been clamped down on all Egyptian newspapers, and for the first time in months they appeared today with some semblance of truth.

General Naguib has warned them they must submit proofs of everything to censorship, but nothing will be allowed which is not honest. At the same time, he says, nothing will be suppressed which is true, whatever it may be.

One officer has been charged with high treason. Two hours before the coup d'etat was due to take place he revealed the plan to the Chief of Staff, General Farid, who called his commanding officers together immediately. But the meeting was surrounded and all the officers were arrested. — London Express Service.

NAGUIB'S PROMISE

Cairo, July 25. Major-General Mohammed Naguib said today he would restore a constitutional government to Egypt and purge the Army of traitors in a radio victory declaration on the second day of his bloodless coup.

King Farouk swore in Aly Maher Pasha as Premier with his new anti-corruption Cabinet at the summer capital in Alexandria.

Army chiefs from throughout Egypt filed into Gen. Naguib's offices at the General Headquarters to pledge allegiance to the new Commander-in-Chief.

In a three-minute broadcast to the nation, Gen. Naguib declared that the Army coup had succeeded because it was carried out on behalf of the people and with their support.

He renewed pledges to defend all foreign residents of Egypt and said that Egyptian guards will be withdrawn from critical government establishments as soon as public security has been established.

Maher Pasha, who was Premier during the turbulent period following last January's anti-British riots in Cairo, promised King Farouk that he would act speedily to end the crisis and give the nation "good and honest rule."

The success of Gen. Naguib's coup was underscored by the calm that prevailed.

At Premier Maher's request, tanks and armoured cars were withdrawn from the streets on Wednesday night. Only soldiers with fixed bayonets were in evidence.

The new Cabinet is comprised of moderate independents. The Premier delegated to himself the posts of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and War and Marine. He conferred at length with the King before submitting the list. No military leaders are included.

NO INTERFERENCE

In this, he was supported by Gen. Naguib, who said: "I assure you that the Army will not interfere in politics which is the business of the politicians."

Gen. Naguib told reporters that the objectives of his coup were the restoration of a constitutional government and the cleansing of the Army of corrupt elements. The reference to the restoration of a constitutional government apparently meant that elections should be held shortly and martial law brought to an end.

Premier Maher told reporters in Alexandria that the King accepted the Army demands which he submitted and only a few others remained for submission later. He said the Cabinet decided to cancel the government's summer stay in Alexandria and return to Cairo on Monday. — United Press.

Future Uncertain



KING FAROUK

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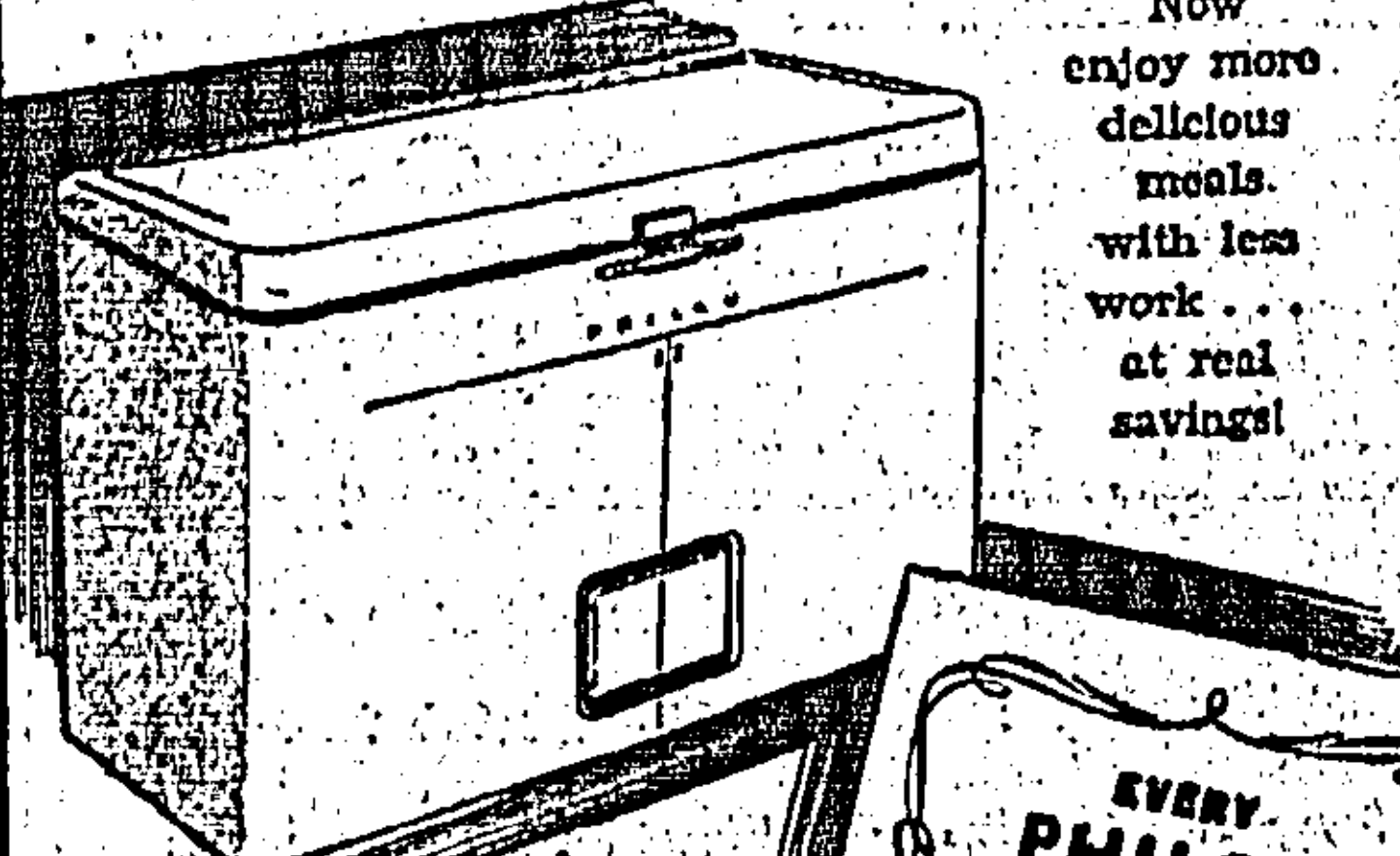
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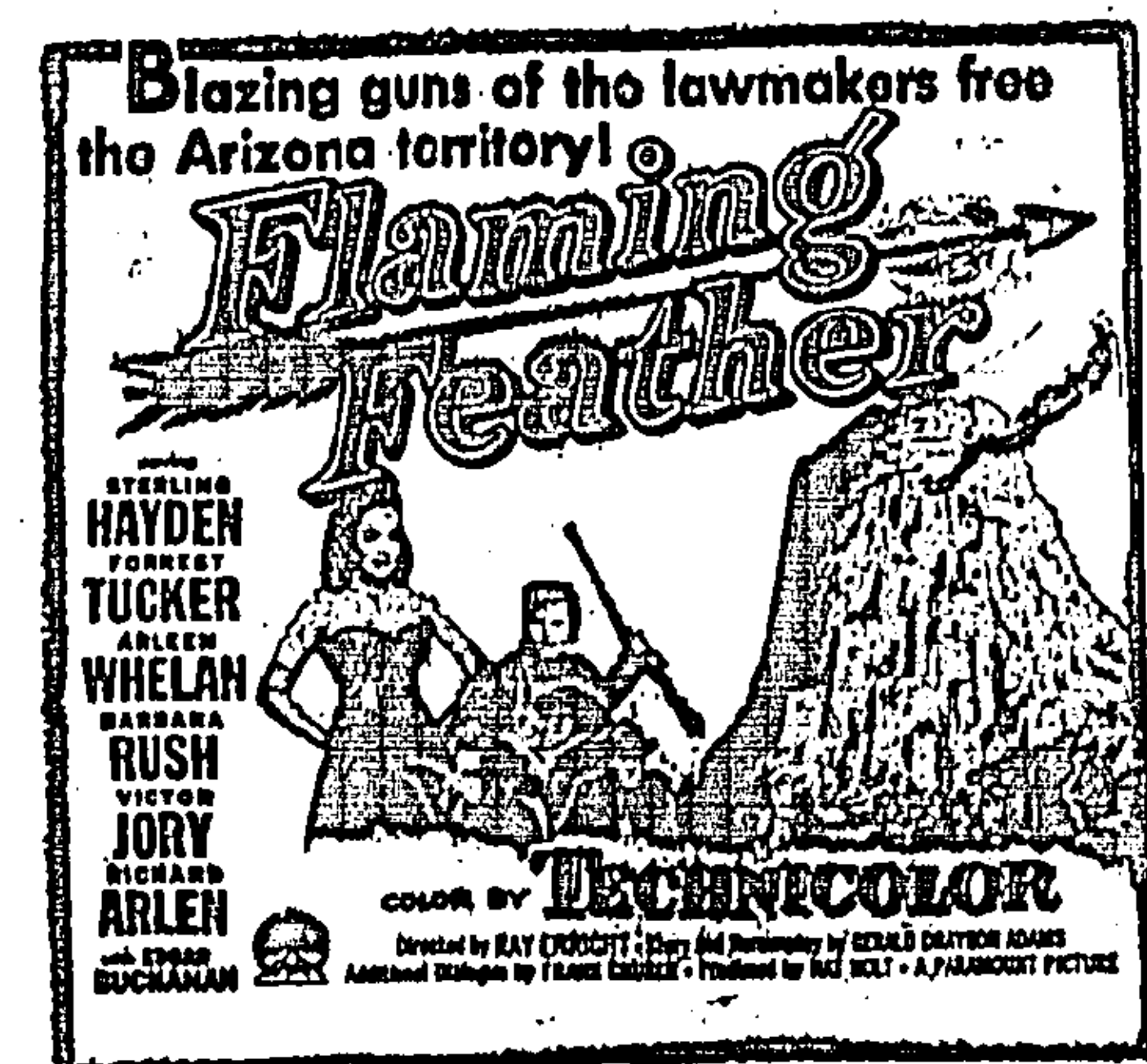


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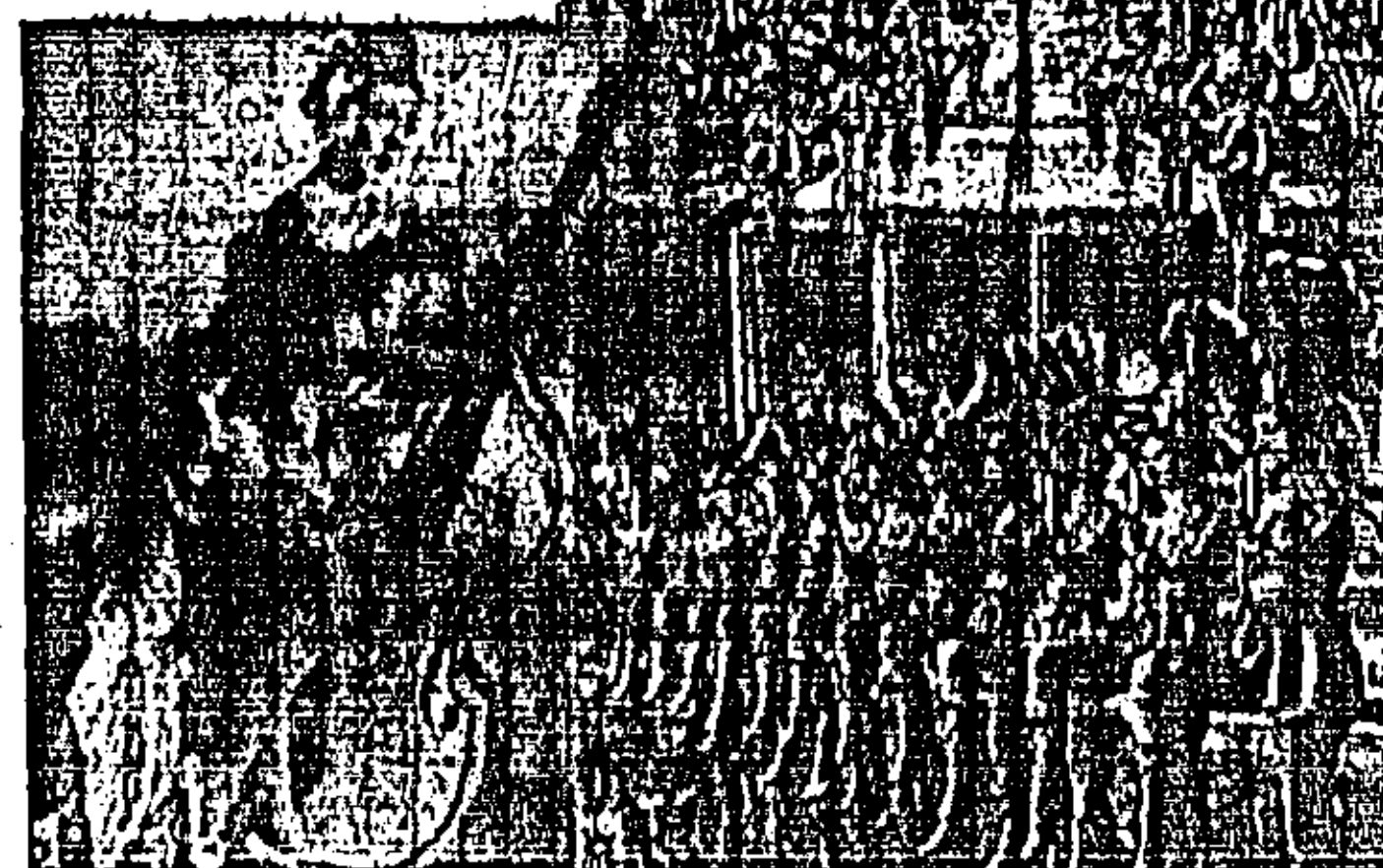
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Hilarious!
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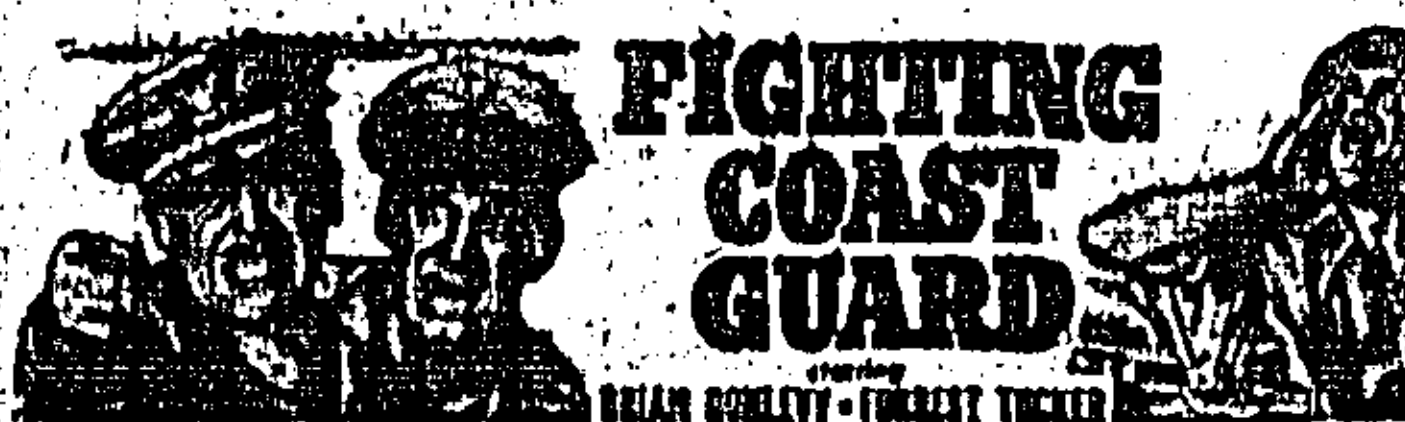
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Learning The Maori "Stick Game"



The first Indaba (gathering) of Scout leaders from all over the world is being held at Gilwell Park, Essex, England. Seen here are Barbara Burnett (Wellington, New Zealand), showing Mona Johansson of Sweden how to play the Maori "Stick Game", watched by Betty Uhlé, also of Wellington, New Zealand, at the Indaba.—Express Photo.

Commons Query On Selections For Dartmouth

London, July 24. When asked by the House of Commons what qualities were judged at recent selection interviews at Dartmouth, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr J.P.L. Thomas, replied: "Intelligence, common sense, character and personality."

When a member said that a member of the last Government's policy in opening the officer class to all boys was a very bad one, Mr Thomas commented: "We are determined to see that a fair chance is given to every boy, whatever his educational background, for training as a naval officer. The interview board set up by the last Government was almost exactly the same as the present board."—Reuter.

COMET JET SERVICE TO COLOMBO

London, July 24. The British Overseas Airways Corporation plan to introduce the Comet jet-airliner into regular service between London and Colombo on August 11.

The Corporation propose to operate this service once weekly in each direction through Rome, Beirut, Bahrain, Karachi and Bombay.

The Comet's actual flying time for the journey will be 16 hrs. 35 mins., compared with the 29 hrs. 35 mins. for the existing service operated by Argonaut Airlines through Frankfurt, Rome, Cairo, Bahrain and Karachi.

Total journey time for the Comet will be 21 hrs. 35 mins., compared with 33 hrs. 45 mins. for the existing Argonaut service.

The approximate route mileage from London to Colombo is 5,940 miles.

BOAC also plan to inaugurate regular Comet services to Singapore in the Autumn and to Tokyo early in 1953.—Reuter.

Mr. Nehru's Conviction Over Korea

New Delhi, July 24. His conviction that there was an "extreme desire" for a settlement of the Korean dispute by all parties was expressed by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, at a Press conference today.

Asked whether "all parties" included the United States, Mr Nehru replied emphatically "Indeed it does."

India had made no proposals over Korea, Mr Nehru stated.

"Our only offer was that we would be very happy to use our contacts in furtherance of a settlement," he added. "I hope the gap will be bridged some time or other."

Asked to comment on the British Prime Minister Mr Winston Churchill's statement that Persian oil was the property of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Mr Nehru said: "Do you expect me to function as a kind of rival International Court of Justice?"

India felt that it would be able to do so, and he believed that was admitted by Britain too. "But it is not for us to say the terms and conditions, and how to do it," he said.—Reuter.

Adlai Stevenson Backs Truman Foreign Policy

New York, July 24. Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois believes that the foreign policy of the United States must be based on constant awareness of "Soviet duplicity."

He thinks it must provide both political and military weapons to combat the "worldwide imperialist war now being carried on by the Soviet Union and its Communist satellites."

Mr Stevenson outlined this belief in an article published in the quarterly review "Foreign Affairs."

The article dealt mainly with the political factors of the Korean war and it deplored the "petulant animosity shown in some quarters toward the United Nations" and the conclusion in others that the United Nations had "let us down."

Mr Stevenson said in the article that the American response to North Korean aggression which was supplied and equipped by the Soviet Union and could not have occurred without its integration or approval, was neither erratic nor impetuous.

"It is part and parcel of the strategy of collective security which has been in the making for a long time and which has been urged, welcomed and agreed upon long since with virtual unanimity by the American people."

TRAGIC EXAMPLE

Mr Stevenson pointed out that historians had for years commented on the tragic mistake of France in not ordering the instant mobilisation of the French Army when Hitler's troops started marching—and on the short-sightedness of the British and others who failed to urge and support such action.

To call Korea "Truman's war" was to ignore the "entire historical significance of our prompt response through the United Nations to the cynical Communist challenge to the whole concept of collective peace and security," Mr Stevenson wrote.

"What would have happened if the United States and the United Nations had ignored Korean aggression? I can venture a guess. Our friends throughout Asia and in the Pacific would, with perfect reason, have doubted our intention to resist Soviet designs elsewhere in that area and they would, of necessity, have taken part in appeasement. Disillusionment would also have swept Western Europe at this impressive demonstration of Soviet satellite power and of American hesitation in the face of direct challenge."

SAVED N.A.T.O.

"Then, would not the Soviet Union, having challenged us successfully in Korea, have followed that challenge with another? And still another? Munich would follow Munich."

"I think there is good reason to believe that resolute action by

United Nations forces in Korea not only gained time in the East but also saved NATO in the West.

"We may record that successful resistance in Korea has contributed greatly to successful negotiation of the treaty of peace with Japan as well as arrangements satisfactory to us regarding the future security of that country."

"Failure on our part to give evidence of willingness to act to time of crisis would not have encouraged the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and Japan to enter into the recently negotiated network of Pacific security treaties."—United Press.

Not The Stuff For The Troops

London, July 24. "Mrs Dale's Diary" and other similar broadcasts are not the stuff to give the troops, declared Lieutenant Colonel Marcus Lipton, Labour member for Exeter in the House of Commons.

Referring to a Parliamentary answer on April 8 by the War Secretary, Mr Anthony Head, in which the latter had declared there was no intention of closing down the British Forces network at Hamburg, Mr Lipton suggested that this answer had grossly misled the House.

Mr Head replied that, in his former answer, he had said exactly what he meant. There was no intention of closing down the Forces network in the B.A.O.R.; but instead of hiring bands locally to play symphonies or dance music, more programmes would be taken from Britain.

Certain reduction had to be made in Germany to save Marks. There would continue to be an all-day service on the Forces network, but far more items would consist of selected material from the B.B.C. light and home service programmes.—Reuter.

Immigration Halved

Canberra, July 24. Australia is to have her intake of immigrants next year to enable her to "digest more comfortably the very substantial intake" since the war, the Immigration Minister, Mr Harold Holt, announced tonight.—Reuter.

Churchill Promise On Wages Dispute

London, July 24. The Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, promised Britain's trade union leaders tonight that the Government would carefully consider their recent protest against the official hold-up of a wage increase for 1,500,000 British shopworkers.

The leaders, headed by Mr Lincoln Evans, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress Economic Committee, presented their case in a frank discussion with Mr Churchill.

They caught this interview because of trade union anger at the action of Sir Walter Monckton, Labour Minister, in sending back for reconsideration the shopworkers' pay-rise after it had been agreed by both employers and employees.

A joint statement issued after today's meeting said that the leaders made full representations to Mr Churchill over the Minister of Labour's decision.

The Prime Minister said that they would be carefully considered.

The TUC leaders will have a further meeting with Sir Walter, who was present today.—Reuter.

American Request To Moscow

Washington, July 24. The United States has asked Russia to use her influence to get the Communists in Korea to comply with the Geneva Convention rules for the treatment of war prisoners.

The State Department announced that the United States had also asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to persuade the North Korean and Communist Chinese authorities to agree on means for applying the 1949 Geneva Convention.

The appeal to Russia was made in a Note delivered yesterday in Moscow by the American Ambassador, Mr George F. Kennan.

It accused the Chinese and North Koreans of three specific violations of the 1949 Convention, though both these Communist Governments have announced their intention of abiding by the agreement.

The Note said these provisions had not been observed.

"Inspection of prisoner of war camps by an impartial international body has not been permitted (Article 120); relief parcels have not been delivered (Article 121); and the prisoner of war camps have been placed in areas in proximity to military objectives, exposing the prisoners to danger of attack (Article 23)."—Reuter.

Not Meeting Quotas

London, July 24. Only six per cent of the total export and import quotas for the new International Trade Agreement year starting on August 1 have so far been filled.

But Australia's advance sales are already nearly 20 per cent of her export quota compared with four per cent for Canada, three per cent for the United States and nil for France.

Up to July 18 about 970,000 metric tons of wheat had been sold in advance in respect of the new agreement year.—Reuter.

Japan Buys Barley From Canada

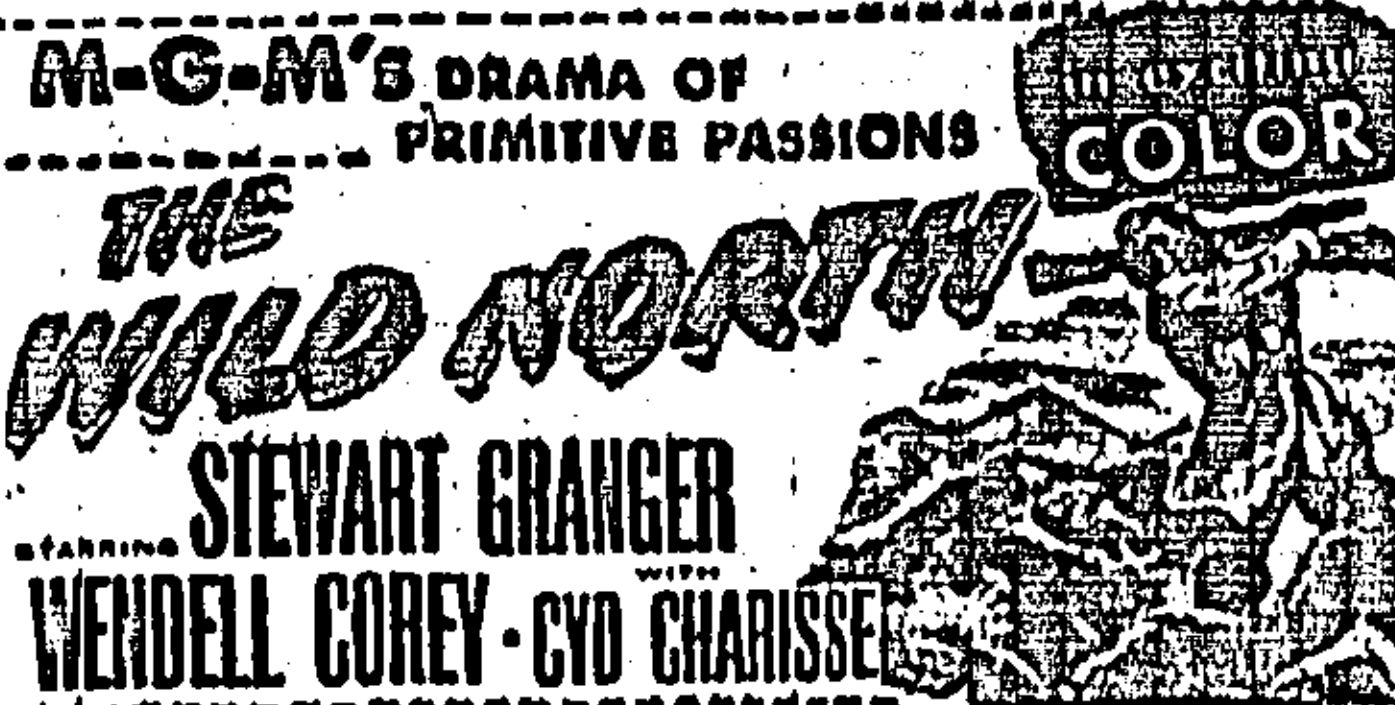
Tokyo, July 24. Japan has become a major buyer of Canadian barley, taking four and three quarter million bushels in the first four months of the current crop year.

The Japanese have replaced part of their rice diet with barley in recent years, and since barley purchases in Manchuria ended, Japan is buying it from Canada.

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. **QUEEN'S AMBROSIA** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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Emirs Visit
The Zoo

The Emirs of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, who arrived in England on a six-week visit, took an early opportunity of visiting the London Zoo and feeding some of the animals.—Express Photo.

Precarious
Balance In
Middle East

Karachi, July 24. Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, said today that unless the main Middle East disputes were settled quickly and the foundations laid for economic progress, the consequences might be incalculable.

Sir Zafrullah said in an interview, "It is to be devoutly hoped that in the first instance law and order in all territories of the Middle East, in which Pakistan is also included, will be impartially, firmly and, if necessary, even ruthlessly, maintained."

The Middle East, with the rest of the world, was very precariously balanced between peace and disorder. Anything could touch off a series of events which might end in disaster.

The situation required firm, courageous and wise leadership apart altogether from constitutional theories and niceties, Sir Zafrullah said.—Reuters.

American Money Policy
Vital Question
For Sterling
INFLATIONARY TREND

London, July 24. For Sterling and the commodities the vital question for the next few months is whether the United States money policy will be soft or hard.

The inflationary arguments are that the U.S. Treasury may need to raise as much as \$5,000 million more in the next six months, probably around September.

That the methods and the Federal Reserve "help" of the recent operation would, if repeated, mean an inflationary expansion of credit, particularly as they would coincide with the seasonal expansion of agricultural and business loans; and

That the relaxation of the Federal controls on consumer credit and on housing credit shows that the Administration and Congress have forced the Federal Reserve into soft money electioneering.

Congress would have ended these controls if the Federal Reserve had not. Congress has in any case hog-tied the Federal Reserve against re-imposing them in anything short of a violent new inflation.

It could all work out the inflationary way, but there are a surprising number of reasons for supposing that it will not. Late in the year the Federal Reserve deliberately exposed bank reserves to the most severe pressure since that of early 1933, which caused widespread bank failures and a moratorium. On the face of it, that is hardly inflationary. It is the U.S. version of the pressure on bank liquidity ratios that Britain lately has been painfully re-learning.

If this continues, the seasonal rise in bank loans in the autumn will not necessarily expose a new softening of money. It might expose the reverse: a U.S. version of the money market tightness which had such powerful effects in Britain.

The recent bond issue did not give the banks the means for a multiple expansion of credit. Though the bonds were designed for the banks, they did not all get there: it turned out that there were some non-bank funds seeking such investments (as well as innumerable bank and non-bank stages).

CAN LEARN

Even the U.S. Treasury can learn. In May its offer of a non-market (or anti-market) bond was a dismal failure, though it effectively offered 3½ per cent. A month later, a market bond yielding only 2½ per cent was hugely over-subscribed by stages, and quite successful even without the stages.

The paper said the Canberra is manoeuvrable but "its speed leaves something to be desired and the USAF had been considering replacing it with the Douglas B-50 before the report."

The report, which also recommended that several American types be eliminated, will be discussed at the Board's next meeting in August.—Associated Press.

"CANBERRA"
NOT UP
TO MARK?

Washington, July 24. Mr. W. L. Campbell, Acting Chairman of the U.S. Government's Aircraft Production Board, has recommended that the United States stop producing British Canberra jet light bombers in favour of similar American types.

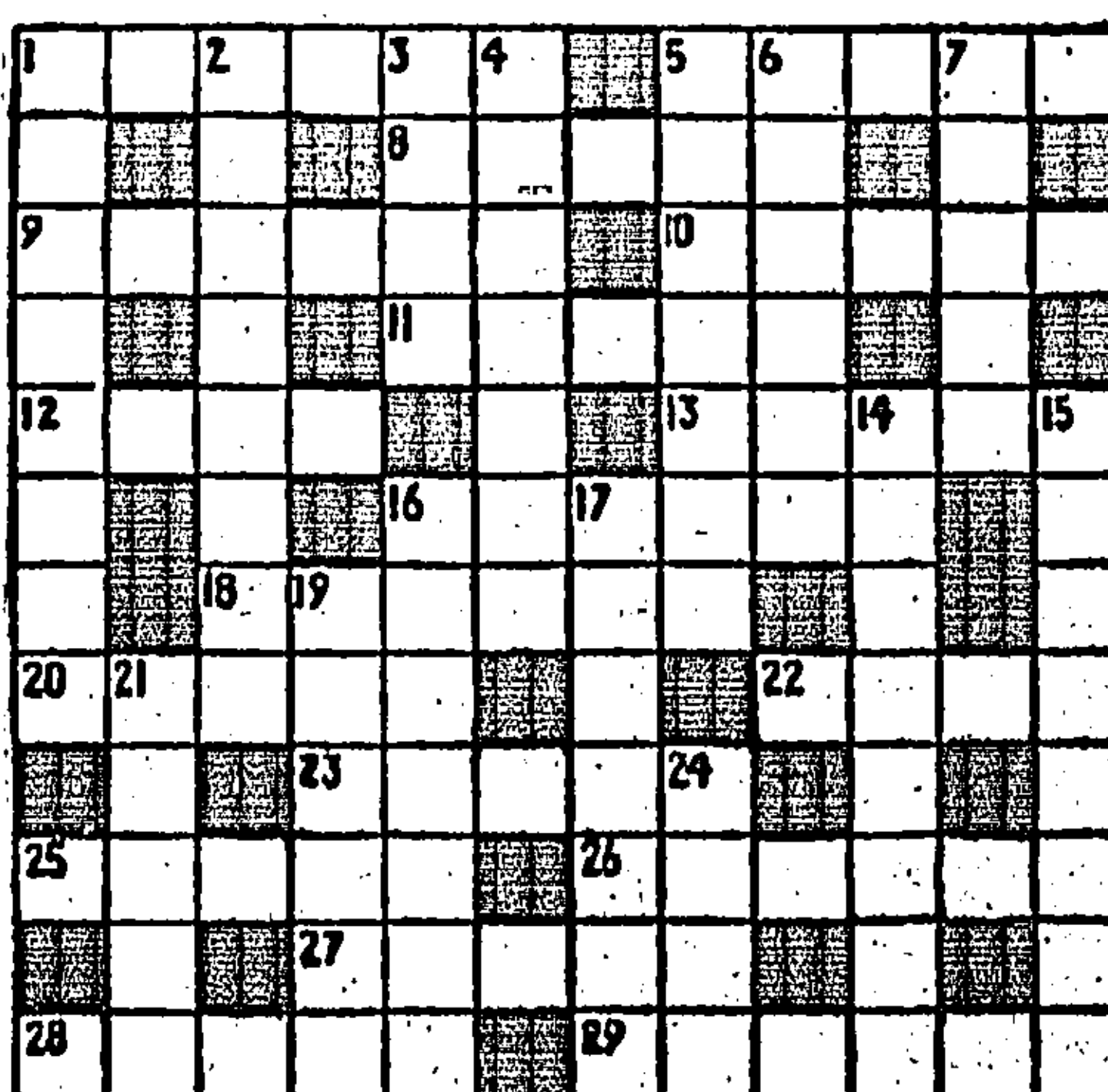
The Canberra is at present being built here by the Glenn Martin Company of Baltimore as a B-57 twin-jet night intruder.

The trade publication Aviation Digest commented, "The Air Force has lost some of its enthusiasm for the British-designed Canberra and by the time it reaches squadron service its performance will not match that of its contemporaries."

The paper said the Canberra is manoeuvrable but "its speed leaves something to be desired and the USAF had been considering replacing it with the Douglas B-50 before the report."

The report, which also recommended that several American types be eliminated, will be discussed at the Board's next meeting in August.—Associated Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Monks (8).
 - Communally (6).
 - Conscious of (6).
 - Gambling resort (8).
 - Uncanny (5).
 - Sun (5).
 - Put out (4).
 - Concise (6).
 - Withdraw from (6).
 - Avoided (6).
 - Award (6).
 - Network (4).
 - Enlightened (6).
 - Custom (5).
 - Of small width (6).
 - Chairs (6).
 - Entertained (6).
 - Austere (6).

- DOWN**
- Man of ill work (8).
 - Maintained (8).
 - Talk noisily (4).
 - Fatigue (7).
 - Behaved towards (7).
 - Staggered (6).
 - Ecstasy (6).
 - Try out beforehand (8).
 - Shunned (6).
 - Greeted (7).
 - Johns closely (7).
 - Travelling bag (6).
 - Excite (6).
 - Hurry (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Hall, 7 Start, 8 Iron, 9 Spin, 10 Office, 12 Knox, 15 Frank, 18 Moon, 19 Nowhere, 21 Heart, 22 Sent, 23 Evil, 26 Call, 28 Alludes, 30 Oust, 31 Pair, 32 Remit, 33 Moss, Down: 1 Storm, 2 Proffer, 4 Amen, 5 Link, 6 Solo, 9 Scan, 11 Irate, 19 Now, 24 Tart, 26 Knoll, 27 Chile, 28 Mail, 29 Enured, 22 Sur, 24 Vase, 25 Merit, 27 Arab, 28 Turn.

Living On A
Thin Crust

New Delhi, July 24. Prime Minister Nehru, in a comment on events in Egypt and Syria, said in Parliament today that the current of history was moving rapidly.

"We seem, all of us—or most of us—laid over the world to live on a thin crust of peace, and that crust threatens to crack up often enough and does crack up sometimes."

"Even this morning's news will bring this picture to the minds of the honourable members happening in some States in Western Asia, the word of it and the rest and the lack of stability. Nobody in the wide world can afford to forget this cracking and, sometimes it appears, disintegrating of this world of ours," the Prime Minister said.—Reuters.

Washington
Blames
Iran RedsAnti-U.S. Outburst
In Teheran

Washington, July 24.

The State Department today blamed the Communists for anti-American demonstrations in Iran.

Despite Red handiwork in twisting the Tehran demonstrations against the United States, the Department expressed the belief that the Iranian Police could control the situation.

The Department's Press Officer, Mr. Lincoln White, said that reports showed that the anti-American tenor of the Iranian demonstrations was caused by Communist participation.

The Department was unable to confirm Press reports on the beating of an American officer and other incidents in Iran.

Mr. White said that official reports indicated that the Reds joined the demonstrations by non-Communist Iranians who were supporting Iranian nationalism. The Communists shouted anti-American slogans, he said.

TAKING ADVANTAGE

Typically, the Communists appear to be taking advantage of the fact that they are able to join forces with nationalists in the disturbances which led to the downfall of Premier Ghanavi, Mr. White said.

Mr. White emphasised that the United States Ambassador, Mr. Loy Henderson, had called on Ghanavi at the latter's request.

Demonstrators, according to a report, had regarded the meeting as United States interference in Iranian affairs.

Mr. White said that Ghanavi had asked for United States financial assistance but that he had not made any specific proposals. He added that Ghanavi had resigned before United States consideration could be given to the request.—United Press.

Bickering At
Red Cross
Conference

Toronto, July 24. Russia and Communist China tried vainly today to block consideration of West Germany's request for membership of the League of Red Cross Societies.

They raised the question in the opening minutes of the first session of the League's Executive Committee at the International Red Cross Conference here. Their delegates argued that the request had not been made in time.

Ten delegations voted for an amendment to the agenda to include the countries requesting admission to the League—West Germany, Ceylon and San Marino, Yugoslavia and Turkey abstained.

Communist delegations from North Korea are expected to renew their warlike charges at this conference which will be formally opened on Saturday.

The North Korean and Chinese groups, the last to arrive, flew in early today.

Charles Emil Sandstrom, Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies and President of the Swedish Red Cross, yesterday expressed fears that if politics prevailed, this conference "could mean the end of the International Red Cross body."

In an interview, he expressed concern that the conference might become "just like another United Nations" if politics weighed down discussions.—Reuters.

NEHRU ANNOUNCES END
OF RAJAHS' REGIME IN
KASHMIR STATE
FINAL STEP IN UNION

New Delhi, July 24.

India today announced the end of rule by hereditary Maharajahs in Kashmir and formally set the seal on the mountain State's union with the Indian Republic.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, said that an agreement yesterday between India and Kashmir provided for an elected head of State who must be recognised by the Indian President.

But it is expected that the first man to hold this office would be the present Regent, 20-year-old Crown Prince Karan Singh.

Mr. Nehru said that the accession of Kashmir was complete in law and fact.

"Jammu and Kashmir State is a constituent unit of India, like any other," he said.

Mr. Nehru told a cheering Assembly of the Indian Parliament that old rules forbidding foreigners to own land in Kashmir would be upheld.

"We accepted these reservations because of Kashmiri leaders' fears that the region would be overrun by monied people," Mr. Nehru said.

LAND REFORM

"A general agreement has been reached whereby the fundamental rights of the Indian constitutional body applicable to Kashmir—except for land reforms in which a ceiling is fixed for holdings of not more than 23 acres. The State Legislature will appoint a head of State who will have to be approved by the President of India."

The chief of State would hold office "during the President's pleasure," normally for a five-year term, and the Indian flag would become the supreme emblem throughout the State.

Protest By Bey Reported

Tunis, July 24. The Bey of Tunisia was reliably reported today to have sent a telegram to the French President, M. Vincent Auriol, protesting against the French reform plan for Tunisia.

French officials refused to confirm or deny the report.

Earlier they had scoffed at reports that the Bey was stalling for time and would eventually turn down French proposals for greater local self-government.

A French spokesman said that the Bey had several times made plain his confidence in his present Cabinet and that only questions of detail were holding up agreement on a plan.

France is due to submit a final amended draft to the Tunisian sovereign in a few days.

Earlier reports claimed that nationalist extremists had found a member of the Bey's family to serve as their spokesman at the Palace and that they had convinced the sovereign to hold off saying anything definite until the United Nations' plenary session meets again in October.—United Press.

Syria Planning Land Reform

Damascus, July 24. A land reform project in Syria is expected to see the State's private domain consisting of about 2.5 million acres distributed among the occupying peasants, Government officials say.

Most of the land is in the fertile plain of Jezira. Agricultural co-operatives comprising 20 to 50 families and holding between 2,500 and 5,000 acres will be created. The share per family will not be more than about 100 acres.

Ex-Servicemen's Decision

London, July 24. Five British ex-Servicemen's associations, representing about 700,000 members, have decided to link up with the World Veterans Federation, which aims at international rehabilitation for war disabled.

The five associations are the Royal Naval, Royal Artillery, Grenadier Guards, Comrades, Royal Signals, and Royal Air Force.—Reuters.

Improved MIGs
In Action

Washington, July 24. The Communists have new improved MIG fighters in action over Korea that seem sturdier and more manoeuvrable. Colonel Francis S. Gabreski, a leading American fighter pilot, said today.

In an interview in the Air Force magazine, he said the new version of Russia's standard jet fighters has a better rate of climb than the original MIG, and probably has a more powerful engine.—Reuters.

Another
Operation For
Eva Peron?

Rio de Janeiro, July 24. Two German specialists who arrived here by air today on their way to Buenos Aires were said by a fellow passenger to be going to examine Eva Peron, wife of the Argentine President.

They intended to ascertain her capacity to stand a delicate operation which she might have to undergo.

The German doctors, holding diplomatic passports, are reported to have told an interviewer that they were travelling at the request of the Argentine Ambassador in West Germany to attend "a sick person." They left Frankfurt for Buenos Aires yesterday morning.

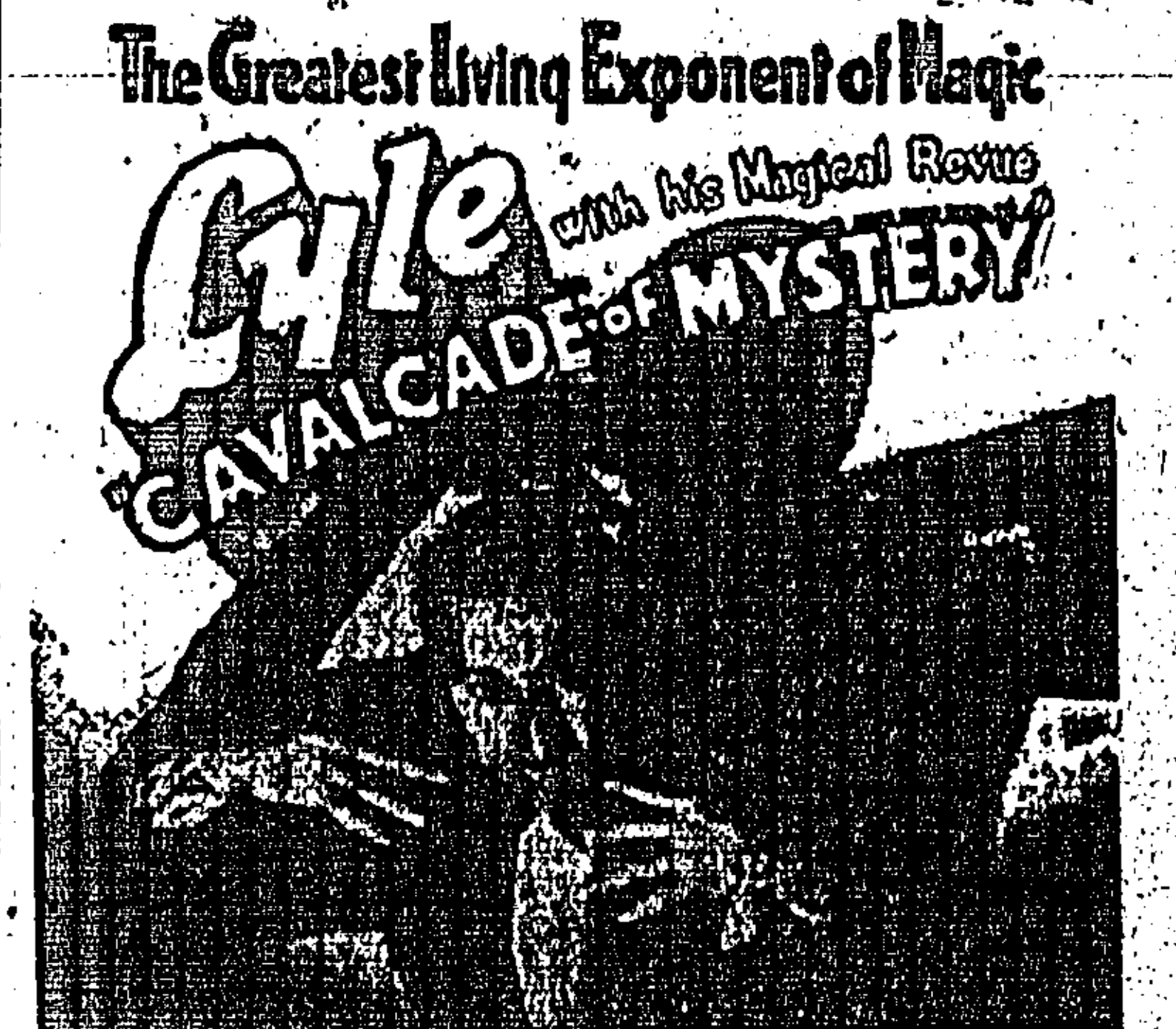
One is a specialist in metabolism and the other is a heart specialist.—Reuters.

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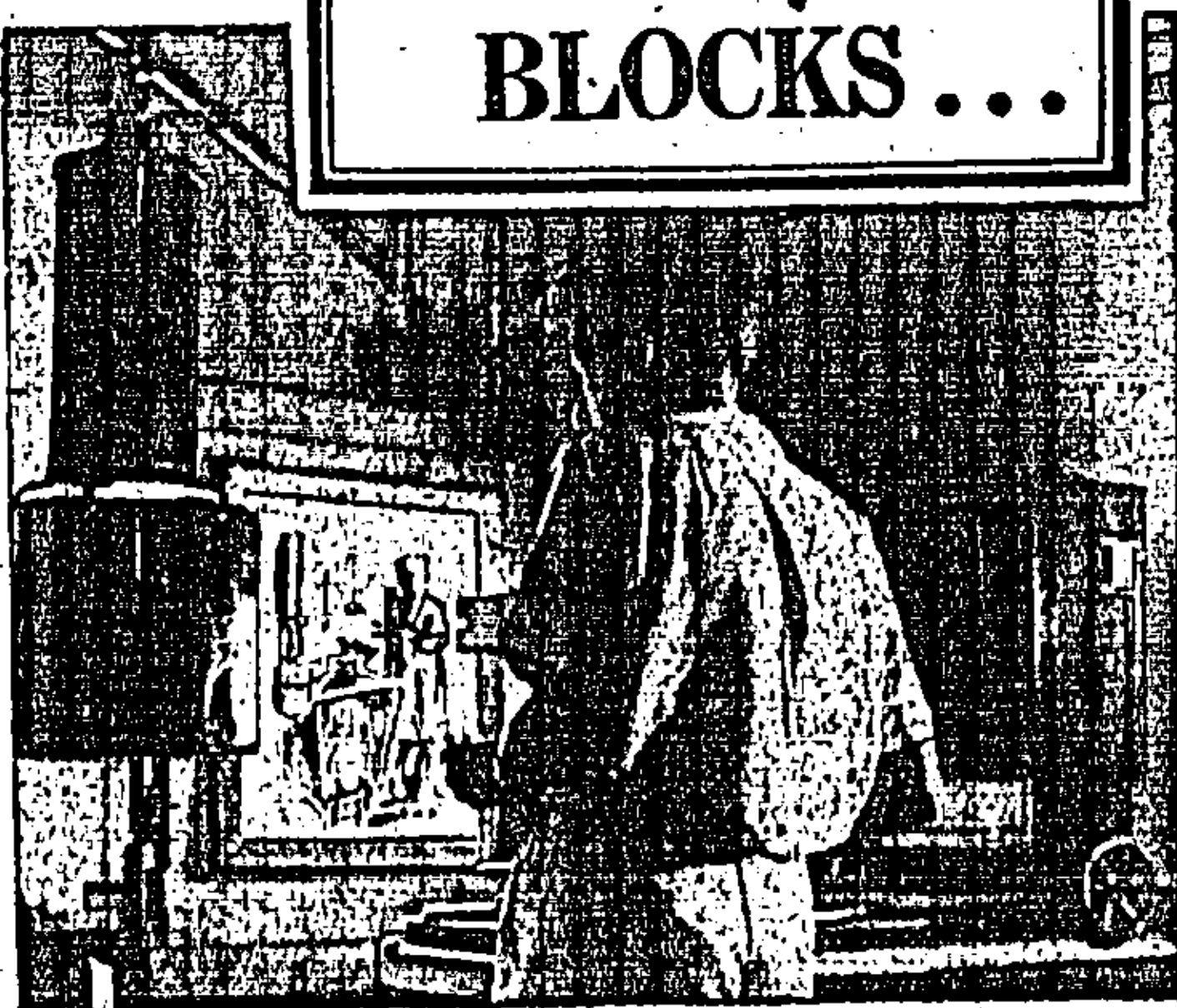
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THE DAUGHTERS OF PRIVILEGE

Has the time come to broaden the royal guest-list?

by EIRENE WHITE, M.P.

MRS. EIRENE WHITE, 42-year-old Socialist M.P. for East Fife. In a former Ministry of Labour office, and a one-time National Firework official. She was elected to the Socialist Executive in 1947.

FOR the first time since the war, The Daughters of Privilege in English society have this year shown signs of coming back into their own.

Court mourning has shortened the London season, but almost as many functions have been crowded into fewer weeks.

The crowning moment of a debutante's career (until her engagement is announced) is said to be the 45 seconds or so in which she makes her curtsy to the Queen, followed by one to the Duke of Edinburgh.

About 500 girls will have made their curtseys this year at Buckingham Palace and Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh.

Following the war, debutantes were invited to parties at which the Royal Family were present, but they were not individually presented.

Now they are, and one cannot help wondering whether social pressure will not carry things back a step further so that once again we may see the photograph on the grand piano, with the three white ostrich feathers proudly proclaiming that the acme of social distinction has been achieved.

'DEBS' TAKE JOBS

WHY should these young women be so distinguished?

What have they done to win the particular and exclusive favour of the Sovereign, which is not extended to the hundreds of other girls of their age in the high schools, offices, shops, and hospitals of this country?

Nowadays, we are told, many debutantes will take jobs as secretaries, models, or air-hostesses after the whirl of their first London season.

This may be so, but it does not alter the fact that between them and the Throne there is a special relationship which is not shared by others and which is not claimed on any ground of merit.

Now to many people of whom I am one, there is something radically undemocratic in continuing this practice.

There are different levels of society, as there are bound to be while there are marked differences in wealth. Persons who normally move in those circles in which the Royal

Family have their private friends will meet them, sooner or later, at private functions.

Those not so placed seem to me to have no claim to any exclusive right which could not equally well be made by any other girl who can dress tidily and knows how to behave properly in public.

I recollect clearly my own feelings years ago when my mother, who did not move in society but thought that I might perhaps have ambitions that way, asked me whether I wanted to be presented. If so she would arrange it.

In South Wales, from which our family came, it was a time of deep industrial depression.

I remember how wrong it seemed to me that when so many girls, through no fault of their own, were facing miserable poverty, others, through no virtue of their own, were dressing up for a social ritual which had lost any profound meaning which it might possibly have had in earlier days.

SPONSORS' FEES

IN prewar times the snobbery associated with presentation at Court was exceedingly distasteful, to say the least. The rumours of money paid to receive the favour were well based.

It is said that £10,000 was the most ever paid to a sponsor—needless to say by a transatlantic parent who was prepared to pay this for his daughter to receive the hallmark of English society.

Smaller sums were undoubtedly not uncommon. They were paid to some lady of title, who undertook to see a girl through the season.

The racket might begin at an introduction to one of the exclusive debutantes' schools.

The Queen, Charlotte Ball, the Royal Enclosure at Ascot, and the Guards' Ball at Maidenhead were all included for those whose sponsor knew her job.

The actual presentations at Court were, and still are, limited for each sponsor to one in three years, apart from her own unmarried daughters.

LESS ABUSE

It was not hard, however, for the professional sponsor to place her charge in the care of another lady, for the payment of a dress bill or some similar perquisite. The Lord Chamberlain's department did its best, but the racket continued.

I am told by someone who had reason to know that the usual fee for the season was

£400 at the beginning, with £600 after presentation at Court, to be followed by a further present if a satisfactory engagement was achieved before the summer ended.

Today there is less abuse of this kind, probably very little compared with prewar days. Even in society things have changed.

But need we have any encouragement from the Throne of even the remnants of this way of life?

No one would wish to add to the burdens of the Queen, who plays her part in public so admirably and who needs time

and energy to spare for her family life.

But instead of receiving, in slow procession, young ladies at presentation parties she could give pleasure and encouragement to many other people in other ways.

For example, we have in Britain some 5,000 students from the Commonwealth each year at universities, technical colleges, and as student nurses.

There is a special training college in Liverpool for teachers from Malaya.

Men and women come on short courses in administration and special subjects.

Is it not more important to give these people the privilege and honour of being her Majesty's guests for an afternoon rather than young ladies from finishing schools?

STOWAWAYS ARE ON THE MOVE

By J. W. TAYLOR

London. THE 1952 season for stowaways has now got into its stride, and in ships arriving in British ports a steady average of 95 persons a month emerge as illegal passengers from out of ships' cupboards, coal bunkers, lifeboats, empty cabins and cloakroom compartments.

Almost always the stowaways lose, for less than ten percent survive a ship's search or the vigilance of the dock police to slip ashore undetected. On the Atlantic run alone, stowaways total nearly a thousand a year and have caused so much trouble and inconvenience that the authorities are considering the imposition of much sterner penalties on the culprits than the usual fine of £10.

When discovered, most stowaways ask to work their passage forward, but a captain seldom acquiesces, for he would then lose the right to charge the stowaway in a court of law ashore. It usually means the illegal passenger cooling off in the ship's cells.

Hiding in the ship is seldom useful, for ship's officers have learned up their grooves and know that stowaways will "squeeze in" almost anywhere, even to the extent of hiding beneath the orchestra platform in the first-class lounge, wedging inside ventilators or burrowing a haven beneath the ship's cargo.

It is the bluffer, who is the hardest to detect, such as the girl who walked aboard a liner dressed as a chef, complete with bucket and spatula, scrubbed her way through the voyage, foraging for sandwiches and milk at opportune times and sleeping in a lifeboat after the routine checks had been made. The girl stepped ashore

just as she had gone aboard. It was only when she later applied "to go home" as a fare-paying passenger that her illegal trip abroad was discovered.

Cheekiest of bluffers, perhaps, was the man who stowed away, managed to attach himself to the cookhouse as an assistant, but tripped up when he lined up with the rest for pay, only to find his name was not on the payroll. Simplest performance was that of another man found aboard as the ship docked. Questioned, he said he merely walked aboard, asked the chief steward for "a nice table in the first-class dining room" ("See you all right when we dock," was the promise) and had four meals a day, sleeping in a different part of the ship each night.

There was the chappy who knew the ropes, walked on to a liner by saying he was going to draw his pay and borrowed a white coat from the laundry. He had meals throughout the voyage in the crew's mess hall, his acquaintances, believing he came from the laundry section. One who has given up is the loveless youngster anxious to join his girl friend abroad. He decided to call it a day after being discovered for the twenty-fifth time.

Hardened ship's officers were reluctant to arrest one particular stowaway, but it had to be done. He was found five days out from Canada and pleaded to be allowed to share his wife's quarters in the first-class part of the liner. He had stowed away because the fares for his wife and child had taken all his money. Although his papers were in order, the officer had to act on strict ship's regulations, but his "incarceration" was quite the most unlikeliest imaginable.

Some stowaways make things very uncomfortable for themselves even before they are found. A girl had to remain three days hungry and half-

For the other half of Germany is under Russian occupation.

Apart from the ever present desire to regain the Eastern territories that Russia has irrevocably allocated to Poland, no German can remain content while Soviet troops garrison the Eastern Zone. He dreams of the day when their tanks and their Tommy-gunners depart.

For that very reason many of Europe's politicians had warned that German rearmament was the one thing which would disturb the Kremlin. The Red leaders knew that the French, the British and the Americans would not attack. So they were not greatly bothered by their rearmament. German rearmament, however, might be different story.

THE German generals meet, the politicians talk, and prospects for the rebirth of the German army become daily closer. A profoundly new international situation looms across the horizon.

Till now, the armed forces in the West have been the forces of defensive Powers, without further territorial ambitions. Sole fear of war has lain in the belief that Russia might attack them.

An armed Western Germany, though, presents a new proposi-

tion. For the other half of Germany is under Russian occupation.

For that very reason many of Europe's politicians had warned that German rearmament was the one thing which would disturb the Kremlin. The Red leaders knew that the French, the British and the Americans would not attack. So they were not greatly bothered by their rearmament. German rearmament, however, might be different story.

Now this attitude does not represent a policy of war, but one of frank power politics. And the generals are powerful in German politics.

Best of bad job

"As soon as German rearmament becomes actual," a diplomat in Moscow said to me two years ago, "there will be a school of thought in the Kremlin which will argue that, since the Germans are clearly going to attack us as soon as they are rearmament, we might as well attack them now before they are rearmament."

If there was such a school of thought, it might not be a very wise one. Instead, the Russians have decided to make the best of a bad job and accept German rearmament as inevitable. They hope, though, to detach the rearmament Germany from the Western world by a Soviet offer of "neutralisation."

Prime Minister Adenauer and his supporters are confident that this manoeuvre will fail. The offer of the Soviet Note has impressed some Germans, but Adenauer is probably justified in his confidence. But, if so, what then?

War unwanted

Adenauer is himself a sincere Christian, devoted to the ending of Germany's quarrels with her Western neighbours. But no one can predict how long he will carry the German nation with him. At present the Germans do not want another war, a war which would burst into flame on German soil. For such a war, in its opening stages anyway, would involve a Red occupation of the whole country. Yet, at the same time, the Germans anxiously await the day when the Russians will quit Eastern Germany. How do they hope this will happen?

The favoured German argument is that Stalin's acceptance

of the inevitability of German rearmament means that he is unwilling to risk war with the West. If Stalin had desired war, he would have fought it now, rather than accept the unpalatable rearmament.

This being so, they argue, Germany should build up her fighting forces and then, with Allied backing at the appropriate moment, serve her demand on Stalin for the evacuation of German and satellite territory, which, they think, Stalin will have to accept for lack of an alternative.

Now this attitude does not represent a policy of war, but one of frank power politics. And the generals are powerful in German politics.

Just a small example: I was at a meeting the other day in Germany where, before our discussions began, our German hosts were asked to give their names and tell briefly who they were. The politicians, the industrialists, the University professors, all explained themselves at great length.

It was enough

Then, in contrast, General Gehr von Schweppenburg, the Panzer commander of the German Army at Caen, rose and said: "Gehr von Schweppenburg, ex-soldier—that is all."

For the gathering, it was enough. He had told them all they wanted to know.

I do not think that anyone could doubt which German was master in that room.

The power policy of Western Germany, though very risky, may have some success. On balance, I think it will.

At the same time, it is pointless asking the Germans not to work for the reunion of their country or to imagine that the Germans would change their nature by accepting membership of the European Defence Community. But, if the Germans should succeed in getting the Russians out of Germany, what then? Will they be prepared to play an honest part in freeing the satellite countries of Eastern Europe from Communism? Or will they revive their ambitions in Czechoslovakia, and the Ukraine? Or do a deal with the Russians in a Fifth Partition of Poland? The German record is not such that one can feel confident of the answer.

suffocated in a sand bin hideout which a seaman had locked up without first looking inside. The man who burrowed a den beneath the ship's cargo of timber tapped out his presence when the ship was well out to sea, but his cover could not be removed owing to the high seas. Thirteen days elapsed before a half-dead stowaway was finally extricated.

The youth who stowed away inside what he thought was a

dummy funnel room found his mistake and emerged in a badly scalded state.

Air line companies, too, have their stowaway problems, though not to anything like the same extent. One man clung to the undercarriage compartment of a plane from Portugal to Britain. He was found on landing when he staggered from his perch and went ceiling round the airstrip decked, dazed and nearly frozen.

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THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Zatopek Family Pick Up Two More Medals

..AND FORMER WORLD'S FASTEST HUMAN CATCHES UP WITH ONE THAT HAD ELUDED HIM

Helsinki, July 24.

Emil Zatopek, the Czech wonder, brought off an historic Olympic double today by winning the 5,000 Metres in record time. He had won earlier the 10,000 Metres race. It was the first time that a runner had won both these races at the same Games since 1912.

The Czech's brilliant spurts during the three-mile 188-yard race today defeated a tenacious field in 14 mins. 6.6 secs. Britain's Chris Chataway, red-headed Oxford graduate, was up with him almost to the end, then crashed into the bank and collapsed with a cut ankle. He picked himself up and, while as a sheet, he ran into fifth place behind Britain's Gordon Pirie, the South London Harrier, who was fourth.

As in the 10,000 Metres, Alain Mimoun, the French Moroccan, came second, timed at 14 mins. 7.4 secs. Herbert Schade (Germany) took third place in 14 mins. 8.0 secs.

In the Women's 80 Metres Hurdles, Shirley Strickland of Australia was first across the line in 10.9 secs.

The Silver Medal went to Mariya Golubichnaya (USSR) who was ahead of Maria Sander (Germany).

As Miss Strickland streaked into the lead the world record holder, Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Koen (Netherlands) silently trotted back after hitting an early hurdle. She was defeated by blood poisoning and has withdrawn from the Women's 200 Metres and Relay races.

But Blankers-Koen's world record of 11 seconds for the 80 Metres Hurdles, probably stands. The helping wind ruled out contention of Miss Strickland's 10.8 secs. yesterday. Her winning time in the final today is likely to go unrecognised for the same reason.

WORLD RECORD

Another entry in the world record stakes was the Hungarian strongman, Josef Csermak, who hurled the hammer 60.34 metres (197 feet 10 1/2 inches), taking first place in the event. A throw of 60 metres is something like the elusive four-minute mile.

Karl Storch took second place for Germany. Imre Nemesi, Hungarian world record holder and 1948 winner, was third. Americans captured all three medals in the 110 Metres Hurdles.

Harrison Dillard, the coloured American who won the 100 Metres in London in 1948, came first with his fellow-countrymen, Jack Davis, second, and Art Bernard, third.

Dillard's time was 13.7 secs.—a new Olympic record, two-tenths of a second inside the old figures.

Dillard's win gives him the unique record of winning the 100 Metres and the 110 Metres Hurdles in consecutive Olympics. He did not run in the 1948 hurdles.

In the 1,500 Metres, Werner Lueg, the German who equalled the world record of 3 mins. 43 secs. in June, won his heat in 3 mins. 52 secs. to go forward into the semi-finals.

RULED OUT

Umpires ruled two of Britain's hopes, Roland Hardy and Lol Allen, out of the 10,000 Metres walk for "lifting" during their heats this morning.

In the second round of the 400 Metres the title holder, Arthur Wint (Jamaica) was not troubled in winning his first heat with Lavery (Canada) second and Sweden's Wolfbrandt third.

Mal Whitfield, who was third in the 1948 400 Metres final, was last at the half-way mark in his heat today. But then he raced up to the leaders, taking first place with 47.5 secs. Geister of Germany was second and Carroll of Canada third.

Jamaica's other star, sprinter Herb McKenley, second in the 1948 final, easily took the fourth heat to win in 47.4 secs. The American, Cole, was second and Ignatyev of Russia was third.

The women's javelin Olympic record was broken twice. Lilly Aleby (Denmark) first rushed it up to 40.23 metres. Then, within a few minutes of her, Eustachia Emil Zatopek, winning the thrilling 5,000 Metres, Czechoslovakia's Dana Zatopek, quickly broke it again, setting a new record of 50.47 to win the event.

Second in the women's javelin was Alexandra Chudin (Russia), with a throw of 50.1 metres and third was E. Gorenko (Russia) with 49.76 metres.

chukova (Russia) with 49.76 metres.—Reuter.

RECORD IS SHIRLEY'S

Helsinki, July 24.

Olympic officials said today they would not recognise the world record time of 10.8 seconds set yesterday by Shirley Strickland of Australia in the Women's 80 Metres Hurdles.

They said that the following wind was "too strong" to list officially the time as a world record but the blonde Australian girl set a world record anyway.

Her winning time in the final of 10.9 seconds will stand, Olympic officials said.

Shirley's time cracked the world and Olympic records. Fanny Blankers-Koen of Holland held the world record at 11 seconds flat, and the Olympic record at 11.2.

The Olympic official who disclosed the action on Shirley's record declined to identify himself. He confirmed an earlier report in a conversation with a Finnish Press Officer.

The Australian speedster set a pace today which burned up the track. But a hoped-for duel between her and the flying Dutch housewife fizzled out when Fanny Blankers-Koen knocked down a hurdle and gave up.—Associated Press.

CHANGED ITS TUNE

Helsinki, July 24.

The Olympic Committee changed its tune today—for Australian winners.

It played two tunes for Shirley Strickland after she won the Women's 80 metres hurdles. "God Save the Queen" and "Advance Australia Fair".

When Australia's Marjorie Jackson won the 100 Metres yesterday, only "Advance Australia Fair" was played.

The previous Labour Government's Information Minister Arthur Calwell had sought to popularise "Advance Australia Fair"—Associated Press.

THE RESULTS
5,000 METRES RUN

1. Emil Zatopek (Czechoslovakia) 14 mins. 6.6 secs.
2. A. Mimoun (France) 14 mins. 7.4 secs.
3. H. Schade (Germany) 14 mins. 8.0 secs.

4. D.A.G. Pirie (Britain) 14 mins. 18 secs.
5. C. Chataway (Britain) 14 mins. 18 secs.
6. L. Perry (Australia) 14 mins. 23.0 secs.

WOMEN'S HURDLES

1. S. Strickland (Australia) 10.9 secs. (New World and Olympic Record, subject to confirmation)
2. M. Golubichnaya (USSR) 11.1 secs.

3. M. Sander (Germany) 11.1 secs.
4. A. Seconbuchner (Germany) 11.2 secs.

5. J. Desforges (Britain) 11.8 secs.
6. Blankers-Koen (Holland) retired.

110 METRES HURDLES

1. Harrison Dillard (USA) 13.7 secs.
2. Jack Davis (USA) 13.7 secs.
3. Art Bernard (USA) 14.1 secs.

4. E. Bulanchik (USSR) 14.5 secs.
5. Ray Weinberg (Australia) 14.7 secs.
6. Ken Doubleday (Australia) 14.8 secs.

Semi-Finals

First Semi-Finals: 1. Harrison Dillard (US) 14 secs.; 2. Arthur Bernard (USA) 14.2 secs.; 3. Kenneth Doubleday (Australia) 14.6 secs.

Second Semi-Finals: 1. Jack Davis (USA) 14.4 secs.; 2. E-

geny Bulanchik (Russia) 14.5 secs.; 3. Raymond Weinberg (Australia) 14.6 secs.

1,000 METRES RUN

(First four in each heat qualify for semi-finals)
Heat 1—1. J. Barthel (Luxembourg) 3 mins. 51.6 secs.; 2. G. Dohrow (Germany) 3 mins. 51.8 secs.; 3. R. Ericsson (Sweden) 3 mins. 52.0 secs.; 4. D. McMullan (USA) 3 mins. 52.0 secs.

Heat 2—1. W. Druetzler (USA) 3 mins. 51.4 secs.; 2. S. Landqvist (Sweden) 3 mins. 52.2 secs.; 3. S. Jungwilt (Czechoslovakia) 3 mins. 52.4 secs.; 4. M. Voloshevi (USSR) 3 mins. 52.6 secs.

Heat 3—1. O. Aberg (Sweden) 3 mins. 51.0 secs.; 2. D. Johansson (Finland) 3 mins. 51.2 secs.; 3. R. Lamer (Germany) 3 mins. 52.4 secs.; 4. W. Parnell (Canada) 3 mins. 53.4 secs.

Heat 4—1. P. el Mabrouk (France) 3 mins. 55.8 secs.; 2. R. McMillen (USA) 3 mins. 55.8 secs.; 3. R. Barnister (Britain) 3 mins. 56.0 secs.; 4. T. Tolgyesi (Hungary) 3 mins. 56.0 secs.

Heat 5—1. G. Hodgins (New Zealand) 3 mins. 56.2 secs.; 2. F. Herman (Belgium) 3 mins. 56.2 secs.; 3. G. Nunkieville (Britain) 3 mins. 56.4 secs.; 4. N. Byolokurov (USSR) 3 mins. 56.4 secs.

400 METRES RUN

Heat 1—1. Karl Haug (West Germany) 47.5 secs.; 2. Leslie Lewis (Britain) 47.8 secs.
Heat 2—1. Ardalion Ignatyev (Russia) 48.1 secs.; 2. Ralph Back (Finland) 48.3 secs.

Heat 3—1. Arthur Wint (Jamaica) 47.3 secs.; 2. John Carroll (Canada) 48 secs.
Heat 4—1. Lars Wolfbrandt (Sweden) 48.4 secs.; 2. Terence Higgins (Britain) 48.7 secs.; 3. Junkichi Matoba (Japan) 49.4 secs.

Heat 5—1. Herbert McKenley (Jamaica) 48 secs.; 2. Louis Van Biljon (South Africa) 48.1 secs.
Heat 6—1. Melvin Whitfield (United States) 48.6 secs.; 2. Guillermo Gutierrez (Venezuela) 48.7 secs.

Heat 7—1. Jacques Degats (France) 48.5 secs.; 2. Morris Curotta (Australia) 48.7 secs.
Heat 8—1. Hans Geister (West Germany) 47.9 secs.; 2. Yves Camus (France) 48 secs.

Heat 9—1. Gene Cole (USA) 48.3 secs.; 2. Alan Dick (Britain) 48.7 secs.

Heat 10—1. George Rhoden (Jamaica) 48.1 secs.; 2. Glerard Mach (Poland) 48.5 secs.
Heat 11—1. James Lavery (Canada) 48.4 secs.; 2. Yuriy Lituyev (Russia) 48.8 secs.—Reuter and France-Press.

100 GUIDES, 10 POLICE
Businesslike Finns trained 800 guides and interpreters, but now only 100 are needed.

Hundreds of extra police were ready to be drafted to Helsinki, but now only 70 will be called in.

Thus the traffic problem of the world's greatest sporting show is no worse than that of a Saturday afternoon football match. This is bad luck on the Finns, who now face a financial loss on the Games.

It looks as if they will enjoy a happier celebration in two months' time, when they pay their final reparations to the Soviet Union.

Those British visitors who are arriving in Helsinki are being stranded at airports and air terminal offices. The position is that planes are arriving at the new airport 20 miles from the city at midnight and later, and passengers find that when they arrive in Helsinki there is no way of getting to the beds allotted them.

This is because people here go to bed at 10 p.m. and close their homes.

Visitors to the Games have to be allotted private houses as the few hotels in Helsinki are full of Olympic officials.

TOUCHES OF GAITE
This stern granite city has been given touches of tourist gaiety.

Some parts appear to have been taken over by a holiday camp organizer and have glitzy touches and Mitty—the Palmist knows no doubt to foretell in which heat the Englishmen will be eliminated.

At the outset, Mr. Hurlbert stressed the point that the Club will be open to all amateur athletes irrespective of race or religion and will be affiliated to the Hongkong Amateur Track and Field Association, though not run by it.

UP GOES STALIN



A small portrait of Marshal Stalin is erected underneath the hammer and sickle motif outside one of the buildings at the Iron Curtain athletes' quarters at Otanomi Camp at Helsinki before the opening of the Olympic Games.—Express Photo.

The Sun Never Really Sets On The XVth Olympiad

THE SPORT-TORN CITY OF HELSINKI BADLY NEEDS A TOUCH OF THE DARK

By J. L. MANNING

What is badly needed in the sport-torn city of Helsinki is a black-out.

This is not said in nervousness about the pelmet of the Iron Curtain, which is only 12 miles from the Olympic Stadium as the opening-ceremony pigeons fly, but to calm the restlessness caused by the sun in this country.

The sun never really sets upon these celebrations of the 15th Olympiad. It melts for a few hours, and dawn comes so soon after midnight that the fittest men and women here—nearly 6,000 well-trained athletes—find sleeping a fitful task.

So down in the packed Olympic villages it is yawns and 40 winks.

And in the city itself the Finns are wide awake worrying about scores of thousands of visitors who are not coming after all to help pay their sky-high rents and unload the shops of Olympic goods and gifts.

Compared with their expectations the Finns are finding a slump in the celebrations.

Large batches of tickets are being returned to Helsinki by countries, especially Britain, because currency restrictions have put a higher ceiling on the Games than the Red one.

The truth is that when the Olympics are held in dollar areas there is not much fun and games for sterling-area sports fans. It is common talk here that it is about time the treasures declared an Olympic truce in the currency battle.

Heat 7—1. Jacques Degats (France) 48.5 secs.; 2. Morris Curotta (Australia) 48.7 secs.
Heat 8—1. Hans Geister (West Germany) 47.9 secs.; 2. Yves Camus (France) 48 secs.

Heat 9—1. Gene Cole (USA) 48.3 secs.; 2. Alan Dick (Britain) 48.7 secs.

Heat 10—1. George Rhoden (Jamaica) 48.1 secs.; 2. Glerard Mach (Poland) 48.5 secs.
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This is because people here go to bed at 10 p.m. and close their homes.

Visitors to the Games have to be allotted private houses as the few hotels in Helsinki are full of Olympic officials.

TOUCHES OF GAITE
This stern granite city has been given touches of tourist gaiety.

One large pavilion near the city centre is intended to touch the hearts and what the appetites of the democratic British for on the roof is a 20-yard banner on which is written "fish and chips". But, alas, even these seem too dear for us.

This is the first time, Finns tell me, that British culture has captured their imagination for the dish was unknown here.

LIKE THE GARDEN

This is hard to believe because the other morning I strolled along Helsinki's timeless waterfront and saw scores of fishing boats selling sprats and new potatoes.

But what would have affected English visitors most were dozens of stalls in the cobbled market square selling beautiful roses, lupins, pansies, and daisies just like Covent Garden.

Matching these flowers are the Finnish women's complexions untouched by cosmetics. In the land of the Midnight Sun no beauty sleep is needed.

There is no chance of smart American salesmen unloading on the Finns perfumes, powder and lipstick as they have soft drinks. This is understandable in a country where milk and non-alcoholic, repeat non-alcoholic, beer, repeat beer, traditionally quench Finnish thirsts and feed Finnish complexions.

One Olympic importation which is likely to leave its mark upon the Finns is the cheeky art of autograph hunting, a new sport which has taken by storm thousands of Helsinki boys and girls.

Everywhere in this city are the young book-bandits hoping the next man along the street will be Roger Bannister or Lord Burghley. It could be that smuggled here are those worthless now estranged from Denis Compton until the next Test match.

WELCOME TO THE DUKE
But their greatest test is yet to come. Despite the hero and heroine worshipping of the world's greatest names in sport, the greatest queue so far has been for tickets to attend the ball to welcome the Duke of Edinburgh on Sunday, July 27, the day after he arrives for the Games. (In Finland church bells peal at six in the evening to mark the end of Sabbath observance.)

The ball—given by the Finnish-British Society—will be the social highlight of the celebrations.

He won the Gold Medal with eight wins, 12 hits against, from G. Mangiarotti (Italy) with six wins, 20 hits against.

Mangiarotti got the Silver Medal.

The Bronze Medal (third place) goes to M. Di Nove (Italy) with five wins, 22 hits against.—Reuter.

India Beats Holland 6-1 In Olympic Hockey Final

Helsinki, July 24.

India won the Olympic Hockey Championship today and thus retained the world title which has been theirs for the last quarter of a century.

At the Bolodrome, special Olympic hockey ground, they decisively beat Holland by six goals to one.

The Indian forward line today moved in accordance with a carefully prepared plan which was brilliantly executed by the skipper, Babu, and the centre-forward, Balbir Singh.

The clouds vanished from the sky and the sun shone over the ground soon after the start of the game. This helped the Indians who went about their task with determination and skill on a ground which was not particularly affected by yesterday's intermittent drizzle.

Balbir Singh was simply brilliant and it was the excellent form of the Dutch goalkeeper, L. S. Mulder which limited the goals from Balbir's stick to five.

OUTCLASSED

After being completely outclassed in the first half when their robust tactics paid no dividends, the Dutch in the second half decided to meet science with science.

This change in their mode of play immediately paid a rich dividend in the form of their only goal of the match, scored by R. T. Esser, their inside-left, whose successful shot was as spectacular as that of Babu in the first half.

When the final whistle went, 5,000 thrilled spectators rose to

give a hearty cheer to India for their undisputed supremacy in hockey.

After the match which, among others, was watched by India's Minister to Finland, Mr. M. J. Desai, and his wife, the flags of India, Holland and Britain went up while the band played the Indian National Anthem.

Earlier, Mr. P. L. Sondhi, on behalf of the International Olympic Committee, on which he represents India, distributed the Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals to India, Holland and Britain.

The Gold Medal won by India for the fifth successive time may be her only Gold Medal for the 15th Olympiad.—Reuter.

THE GOALS

Helsinki, July 24.
India's 6-1 win over Holland in the Olympic hockey final was a well deserved one as the Indians were clearly superior in every department.

India opened the game confidently. After some even exchanges the Indian forwards asserted themselves and their first goal came in the 14th minute through Balbir Singh who picked up a pass from Babu and sent in a beautiful drive to give his side the lead.

Within two minutes the Indians attacked again and Balbir Singh, who was inside the circle and well positioned, sent in an angular drive which deflected off a defender's foot and beat the goalie completely.

In the 25th minute, as a result of continued pressure by India's forwards, Babu got the ball just outside the circle, went through and scored India's third goal. Just before he got control of the ball to score, Babu had been giving a superb exhibition of weaving and passing.

In the 34th minute Babu picked up a pass from Keshavdatt, drew three defenders out and gave Balbir Singh a "header" which the centre-forward converted.

India was thus leading 4-0 at half time.

Holland, who made the final by beating the Germans proved no match for the world's top hockey players and were lucky to be only four goals behind at the resting period.

This was due to the brilliant defensive work by the two Dutch full-backs, Doreck and Driver.

The forwards could make no headway against the Indian rear-guard and for most of the game India had eight men in the Dutch half.

India eased up in the second half and allowed the inside-left Esser to score a consolation tally for Holland before the shutters were put up.

The second half was virtually a repetition of the first with India attacking and the Dutch on the defensive. In the eighth minute India went further ahead when the outside right, Ragbir Singh, scored after a brilliant solo run.

The sixth and last Indian goal came in the 80th minute through Balbir Singh from a short corner. The shot was a hard drive which had the spectators gasping and gave the goalie no chance.—United Press.

London, July 24.
The 10-year-old Duke of Kent will leave London for Helsinki in a Viking aircraft of the King's Flight on Friday to join the Duke of Edinburgh for the Olympic Games.

The two Dukes will return from Helsinki by BOAC Comet jetliner on August 4.—Reuter.

Frenchman Wins Olympic Fois Championship

Helsinki, July 24.
Twenty-four-year-old Christian D'Oriola (France) tonight won the Olympic individual fairs championship.

He won the Gold Medal with eight wins, 12 hits against, from G. Mangiarotti (Italy) with six wins, 20 hits against.

Mangiarotti got the Silver Medal.

The Bronze Medal (third place) goes to M. Di Nove (Italy) with five wins, 22 hits against.—Reuter.

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"SINKIANG"	Moji, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 30th July	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 30th July	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 30th July	
"FOOCHOW"	Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya & Osaka	5 p.m. 30th July	
"FUNGING"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m. 6th Aug.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 6th Aug.	
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 7th Aug.	
"FENGTIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 9th Aug.	

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ARRIVALS FROM			
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 26th July	
"SIANSI"	Kobe	7 a.m. 26th July	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	27th July	
"FOOCHOW"	Indonesia & Balikpapan	7 a.m. 28th July	
"SINKIANG"	Bangkok	28th July	
"FUNGING"	Moji	3rd Aug.	
"FENGTIEN"	Kobe	6th Aug.	

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SAILINGS TO			
"ANSHUN"	Sydney	Noon 29th July	
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	9th Aug.	
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"TAIPING"	Japan	20th Aug.	

ARRIVALS FROM			
"ANSHUN"	Kobe	7 a.m. 27th July	
"CHANGTE"	Kobe	7th Aug.	
"TAIYUAN"	Dublin & Liverpool	16th Aug.	
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	17th Aug.	

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Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
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"ANCHISES"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	30th July	
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Aug.	
"ASTYANAX"	Dublin & Liverpool	20th Aug.	
"AENEAS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	27th Aug.	

Scheduled Sailings from Europe			
	Sails	Sails	Arrives
G. "CLYTONEUS"	Liverpool	Rotterdam	Hong Kong
G. "ASTYANAX"	Sailed		In Port
S. "AENEAS"	do		31st July
G. "PERSEUS"	do		10th Aug.
G. "ASCANIUS"	do		17th Aug.
G. "ACAPENOR"	25th July		23rd Aug.
G. "CALCHAS"	5th Aug.		31st Aug.
G. "PYRRHUS"	12th Aug.	16th Aug.	10th Sept.

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HK/Hanoi/Haiphong (DC-3)	11.00 a.m. Tues.	3.30 p.m. Wed.
HK/Saigon/Singapore (DC-4)	10.45 a.m. Tues.	6.45 p.m. Wed.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Tues. Fri.	4.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.

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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend in respect of the year 1952 of 70 cents per share, free of tax, has been declared payable on and after 17th September, 1952.
Applications for Dividend Warrants should be made either personally or by letter to the Registered Office of the Company, P. & O. Building, 4th Floor.

The Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 3rd day of September 1952 to the 17th day of September 1952, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, LIMITED.
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees for NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

m.s. "MANETSU MARU" No. 2
are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Tay Koo & Co. godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.
Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 25th July, 1952.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's hold, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th July, 1952, will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Secretary or before 4th August, 1952, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agent.
Hongkong 25th July, 1952.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of 22.0.0. per share (nett, after deduction of Hong Kong Corporation Profits Tax) has been declared in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1952 at a rate of 1/2 7/8d. per Dollar.

This Dividend will be payable on or after Monday, 11th August at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from Friday, 25th July to Saturday, 6th August, 1952 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. MORSE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "MENESETHU"
Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on 25th July, 1952, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 25, 1952.

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NOTICE

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, 6th Floor, P. & O. Building, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 31st July, 1952, at 11.00 a.m., for the following purposes:-

1. To receive and consider the statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet and the Report of the General Managers and Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Members of the Consulting Committee.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

NOTICE is also hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th July 1952 to 31st July 1952, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Members of the Consulting Committee

Douglas Laprak & Co.
C. D. SLADE,
on behalf of the Proprietors,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1952.

BUSINESS REGULATION ORDINANCE 1952

Copies of the prescribed Forms 1(a) 1(b) and 1(c)

Now On Sale at
S. C. M. Post, Ltd.
Hongkong and Kowloon
TEN CENTS EACH

(Refer Notice on Page 9, Col. 3)

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CARTUAGE"	25th June	25th July
"DORF"	25th July	25th August
"CANTON"	21st August	22nd September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTUAGE"	1st Aug.	1st September
"DORF"	25th August	25th September
"CANTON"	20th Sept.	27th Oct.

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arrives	From
"SOCOTRA"	23rd Aug.	U. K. Continent via Straits

Homewards	Loading	For
"SOCOTRA"	25th July	U.K. Continent via Straits, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles & Casablanca

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Casablanca, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam. With liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SIRDIANA"	due 27th July	from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Singapore
	sails 20th July	for Japan

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

THE S. S. & T. JOINT SERVICE		
"OZARDA"	due 10th Aug.	from Persian Gulf, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore
	sails 11th Aug.	for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

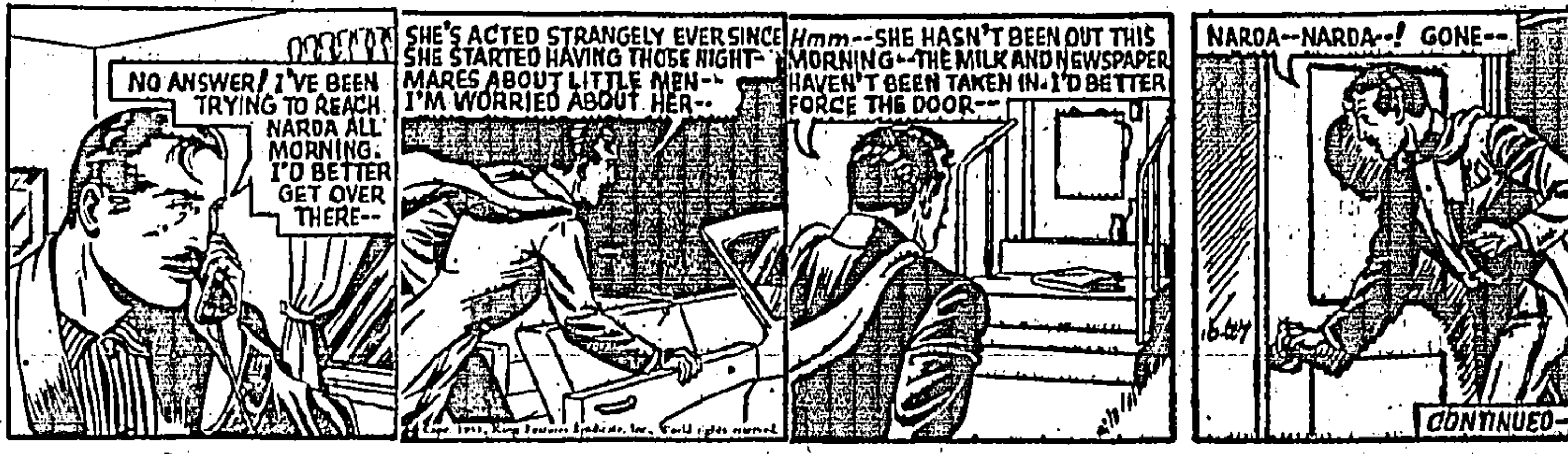
"EASTERN"	due 8th Aug.	from Australia
"NELLORE"	loads 21st Aug.	for Borneo Ports, Taraman, Hollandia, Lab. Brisbane, Newcastle, Sydney & Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
OF HONG KONG LTD.
Telephone Nos. 2772/1-4

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Leo Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Initial Success!

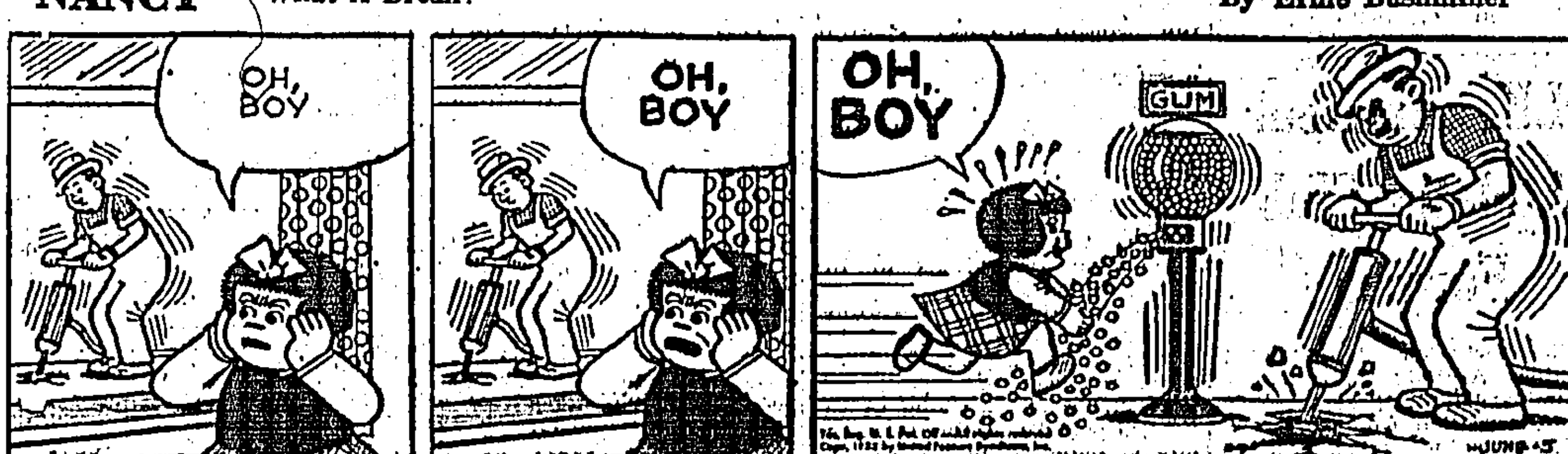
By Milk



NANCY

What A Break!

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins

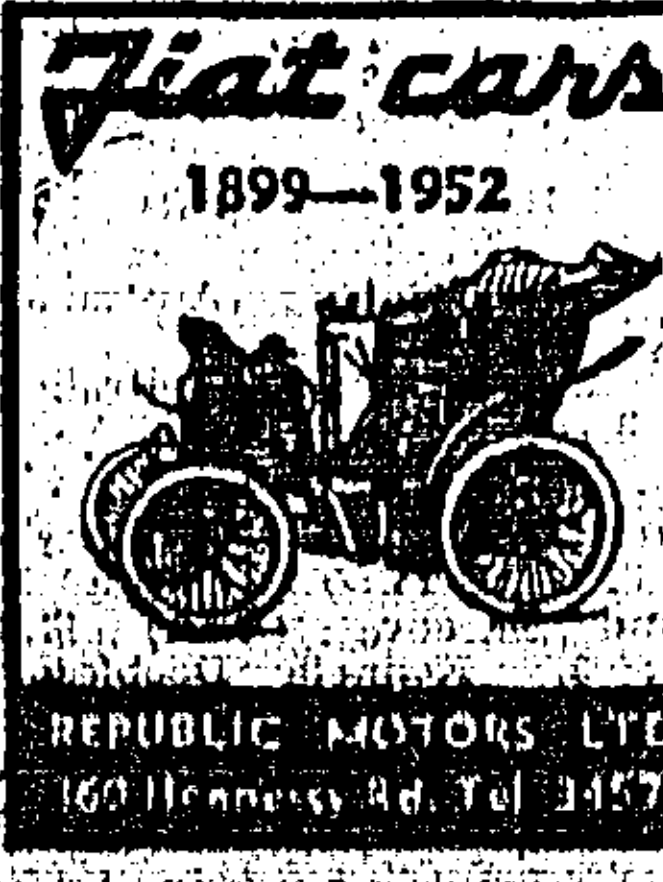
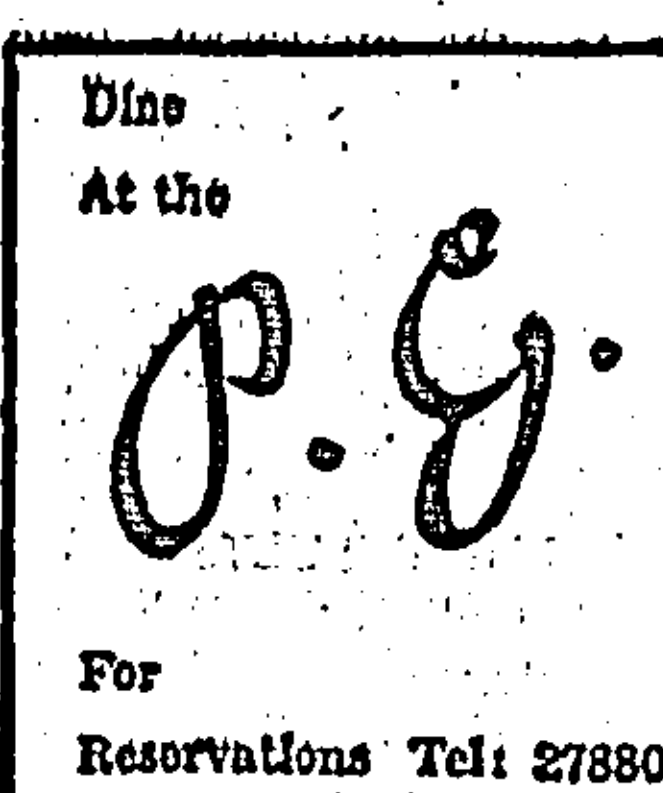


Marriage Regulations For BAOR

London, July 24.
New marriage regulations concerning the British Army of the Rhine are outlined in a written Parliamentary reply by the War Secretary, Mr. Anthony Head.
He said that, under the old marriage regulations, men in the BAOR who broke the rules could be posted elsewhere. But this procedure was stopped last January.
The old orders contained a number of restrictions in addition to the requirement of a six-months' waiting period, and they authorised the withholding of certain benefits known locally as "Operation Union Benefits" and of sleeping out space if orders were not complied with.
Under the new orders, these restrictions will all be removed, and the waiting period is to be reduced to four months.
He added: "I think this waiting period is a reasonable minimum since we have the responsibility to see young men in Germany do not rashly enter into unwisdom marriages. We have also provided that in future men shall, by their ordinary entitlement to leave and free travel, take leave to this country (United Kingdom) during the waiting period. I think this is also a wise precaution."—Reuter.

India's Food Budget

New Delhi, July 24.
India's food budget for 1952-53 will be about the equivalent of 441 million U.S. dollars.
The figure covers imports, freight and duties and is based on the assumption that imports will be no more than five million tons and that there will be no higher than last year.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



	Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"GRENABLE"	Aug. 27	Sept. 1	Europe
"FALAISE"	Sept. 16	Sept. 21	Europe
Homeward For			
"MEKONG"	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	N. Africa & Europe
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	Aug. 18	Aug. 18	Marseilles via Manila
"COURSEUILLES"	Sept. 8	Sept. 9	N. Africa & Europe

For passenger and freight.
For freight to Saigon, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
Accepting cargo—via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa Ports.
—Via Djibouti to Madagascar.
Subject To Change Without Notice.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
P.O. Box 63, Hongkong
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EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast cargo and passengers service refrigeration space available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Burma and East Coast Indian Ports.

"LENEVERETT"

Arrives July 29 from Manila.
Sails July 30 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives Aug. 5 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 6 for Japan.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast cargo and refrigeration spaces available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Ceylon, West Coast Indian and Persian Gulf Ports.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

M.S. "STAR ALCYONE"

Arrives Aug. 8 from Kakinada.
Sails Aug. 4 for Kobe and Yokohama.

M.S. "THAI"

Arrives Aug. 9 from Philippines.
Sails Aug. 10 for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.
Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

More Competition For Britain From Germany & Japan

London, July 24.

The rise in German and Japanese competition is the subject of comment in the Treasury's monthly Bulletin for Industry.

In 1948, it states, West German and Japanese exports were, by value in U.S. dollars, only 13 per cent of Britain's. In 1951 they were 67 per cent.

In that time, their share in world exports rose from 2 per cent to 6 per cent, while the British share fell from 12 per cent to 9 per cent.

Stressing the need for a large and continuous increase in British exports, it points out that, unless the balance of payments problem is solved, there is no solution to any of the other economic difficulties.

It is not just a matter of exporting an amount which, together with net invisible earnings, will pay for the present level of imports or even the higher level we all hope for, states the Bulletin. "It is a question of earning a steady and substantial surplus for many years to come."

Reviewing the problem in perspective, the Treasury puts the rebuilding of the gold and dollar reserves as the most urgent need in earning a surplus.

"The second quarter's reserve figure signifies no more than the end of a downward slide, not a positive step on the uphill climb to security," it says.

RESERVES INADEQUATE
The present reserve level of £600m.—against £1,300m. a year ago—is "quite inadequate as a buffer against fluctuations in the trade of the whole Sterling Area with the outside world," in which transactions both ways total about £2,000m. a year.

A fall of 20 per cent in the price of wool, or a 20 per cent fall in the value of U.K. textiles

exports to the non-Sterling world, it is pointed out, can lose £50m. a year, while a bad harvest in India might cause a loss of similar magnitude.

The Bulletin states that exports to other Sterling countries are beginning to be affected by their restrictions. Those to Australia, which began to fall noticeably in April, were by May little more than one-third of their high first quarter level, and this was more than enough to account for the drop in total U.K. exports in May.

"This loss of Sterling markets," it declares, "must be made up, and more than made up, by expansion elsewhere."

INDUSTRY'S TASK
Since the dollar is scarce currency throughout the world, it is in the New World, and particularly in the U.S., that most of the gold and dollars must be won.

It is clearly indicated by this article in the Bulletin that, while new Government measures for a renewed export drive might be taken, the main hope will lie in an exhortation to industry to increase its export effort.

Recognising that increased exports depend in part on the Government's foreign trade negotiations, the article declares: "It is primarily a task for industry."

STERLING AREA & JAPAN
Britain To Urge A Balancing Of Trade

Payments Agreement Coming Up For Renewal

London, July 24.

Britain will once again urge a balancing of trade between Japan and the Sterling Area when the Anglo-Japanese payments agreement comes up for renewal at the end of next month.

It will insist, moreover, that all trade between Japan and the Sterling Area be financed in Sterling.

No claim for a revival of the so-called "dollar clause" in the old payments arrangements will be entertained.

Providing these two conditions are observed, Britain will welcome an expansion of trade between Japan and the Sterling Area. The balancing of trade at a figure of £200 million a year, mentioned in a report from Tokyo, is not considered extravagant. Meanwhile, Treasury officials believe that the failure to achieve a balance of trade during the current year rests largely with Japan herself.

Japan is one of the few countries whose Sterling balances have increased over the past year; they have risen by about £50 million since last December—although the reduction of these holdings was one of the declared intentions of the payments agreement.

Japan's failure to balance her exports to the Sterling Area with an equal value of imports from the area is attributed here to four main factors:

PLANS FRUSTRATED

1. Jap. expected to be able to import large quantities of Australian wheat and barley. These commodities, however, were unavailable.

2. It had also hoped to import Egyptian cotton on a large scale, but was deterred by artificially high prices.

3. Japanese importers have been slow to switch their purchases from the dollar area to the Sterling Area.

4. Japanese banks were, until recently, slow in granting credit to importers who were short of Sterling.

The fourth point is now being remedied, and this is reflected in the June figures for Japanese Sterling Area trade which show that for the first time for years Japan had an unfavourable balance.

STAGNATION
But the easing of credit facilities in Japan was only part of the reason for this. British efforts to increase exports to non-Sterling countries, and the decision to restrict imports as a means of correcting our serious balance of payments situation, also had their effect.

British officials feel that the accumulation of Sterling in Japan is evidence of a certain stagnation in Japanese affairs. They point out that during the war and, to a large extent, during the American occupation, Japan was cut off from the business world at large.

This has encouraged Japan to depend to an undue extent on imports from the dollar area when, in fact, many of her requirements could have been obtained from other sources.

LARGE DEMAND
Meanwhile there has been a large demand from many countries, including some in the Sterling Area, for Japanese goods, and this has provided the basis for the rapid growth of Japan's Sterling holdings.

To remedy this, Japan was permitted, under the terms of the Sterling payments agreement, to finance her trade with transferable account countries in Sterling. Bank of England consent was required for such transactions, though it was made clear that such consent would not be withheld.

Japan, however, has apparently made very little use of these facilities, and one reason for this, it is felt, may be that Japanese businessmen are still out of touch with world markets.

Reports from Tokyo now suggest that the Japanese Government is prepared to expand trade with the Sterling Area to £200 million in both directions. This is to be done by switching purchases of raw materials and foodstuffs from the dollar area to the Sterling Area.

The British Government, it is understood, would welcome this expansion of trade, provided that it was in balance and financed in Sterling.

But Treasury officials would turn down any request, such as the report suggests may be made, to make Hongkong subject to a separate trading account.

The view is taken here that Hongkong is part of the Sterling Area and must be treated as such.

Commenting on the prospects for Japanese-Sterling Area trade, the Financial Times says Japan's advent to the Sterling Area in June is not "anything like enough" to remedy the present lack of balance in trade.

"When the payments agreement comes up for renewal," it adds, "it must be made quite

clear that the Japanese economy cannot climb out of its difficulties on the back of the United Kingdom by demanding full convertibility for her Sterling holdings.

"In the long run," it declares, "Japan can only right her position by ending her undue dependence on the United States. And this means carrying out what was intended in the previous agreement.

"Trade between the two countries must be in Sterling, and Japan must switch more of her purchases into the Sterling Area. This is the only solution that will be to the advantage of both parties."—London Express Service.

MOVE BY

CEYLON

FORECAST

May Ask US To Buy Rubber Output

Colombo, July 24.
The "Ceylon Observer" said today that Ceylon might ask the United States to buy about 100,000 tons of rubber a year at the market price so that exports to Soviet satellites can be stopped.

This figure represents almost the entire Ceylon output of rubber.

The "Observer's" Washington correspondent said in a despatch today that Ceylonese and United States officials are now meeting behind closed doors in Washington to discuss details of suggested proposals between Ceylon and America on Ceylon rubber, American rice and technical assistance.

Ceylon's Food Minister, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, is attending these discussions.—Routier.

SINGAPORE MARKET
Singapore, July 24.
Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, per lb.
August 87½-88
September 87½-88
October 87½-88
November 87½-88
December 87½-88
Number 2 rubber, August 77½-78
Number 3 rubber, August 72½-73
Spot rubber, unsmoked 71½-72
Bunket crepe 60-65
No. 1 pale crepe 107-112
—United Press.

Turn-Round Of Ships In The Colonies

London.
The turn-round time of ships in Colonial ports was the subject of a question in the House of Commons.

Mr R. S. Russell, Cons., asked how present-day times compare with those of pre-war years.

Mr Harry Hopkinson, Minister of State for the Colonies, said he could not make a precise comparison for lack of detailed records, but it was understood that in some Colonial ports ships were turned round at least as quickly, if not more rapidly, than before the war.

"At those places where the rate has deteriorated through, for example, increases in traffic and cargo, urgent steps are being taken to improve port facilities to reduce delays," he added.

Aviation Expert On Visit To Taipei
Taipei, July 24.
Mr H. Davey, director for the Far East and the Pacific of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, who is in Taipei on a short inspection trip, had a two-hour conference today with the Nationalist civil aviation directors.—France Press.

Soriano In Taipei
Taipei, July 24.
Mr R. Soriano, former president of the Philippine Airlines and now general manager of the Soriano Company, which deals mostly with mining and steel industry, arrived here yesterday.

Mr Soriano said that his trip was for business purposes.—France Press.

Colossal Spending By Oil Companies

London, July 24.

Could you spend £1,350,000,000 in a year? No, you may say—and nobody else could either. For that would mean spending at the rate of well over £3,000,000 a day! Yet that is the amount that U.S. oil men have just announced they expect to spend during 1952 on operations both at home and overseas.

And only a few weeks ago, a leading British oil executive spoke of the likelihood of British and Dutch oil companies spending £500,000,000 within the next few years on expansion and development projects of their own.

How will the oil men invest these colossal sums? In new oil wells, refineries, pipelines, tankers, chemical plants, research stations, exploration projects and extended marketing and distribution facilities, among other items. Expansion of such services and resources becomes increasingly necessary as world oil consumption goes on increasing, already, from approximately 280,000,000 tons in 1938 to 600,000,000 tons in 1951.

U.S. consumption, for instance, is now 43 per cent greater than it was even in 1940, and our own consumption has risen by 32 per cent since 1940. Nor is there any indication that this global increase in oil consumption has anything like reached its limit. On the contrary, the oil industry is expecting this consumption to reach 1,000,000,000 tons or more within the comparative next few years.

LARGE-SCALE PLANS
The foreseeable occurrence of such a staggering demand obviously calls for equally large-scale anticipatory planning to meet it.

Such plans are, of course, already well in hand and taking concrete shape. But they rest on the necessity of a far-reaching, international nature. It is infinitely more than just a matter of searching for and finding fresh crude oil deposits: it is a matter of ensuring that all the other essentials—such as refining, transportation and distribution facilities—are adequate to the task. And this means planning of a scale and complexity perhaps unequalled in any other industrial sphere.

It means, too, much more than mere paper planning: it means spending—again on probably an unprecedented scale. Equipment of the type just mentioned is often fantastically costly, even by modern industrial standards.

RESERVES VITAL
The oil men are well used to writing cheques for multi-millions—perhaps forty million pounds or more—for a new refinery, or for a major pipeline project, or for a similar amount to pay for some new exploration programme (which may or may not be rewarded by the ultimate discovery of fresh oil resources), or to buy half a dozen new super-tankers and build yet another tanker terminal at which these monsters can berth.

Sums of this nature soon add up to totals resembling a national debt. Only, unlike such a debt, they cannot be passed on to the community in the shape of taxes.

The oil men have to replenish their "exchequer" themselves out of current and past earnings. That is why adequate capital reserves are absolutely vital to the oil industry—and, owing to the indispensability of oil products to modern civilisation, what is essential to the oil industry is of concern to everybody else in the world.—London Express Service.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

	SAILING	To
"TIKAMPER"	July 27	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TIJAWANGI"	Aug. 3	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"BOISEVAIN"	Aug. 5	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TIJAWANGI"	Aug. 8	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"STRAAT BANKA"	Aug. 9	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TISADANE"	Aug. 10	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TIJAWANGI"	Aug. 12	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TILUWANGI"	Aug. 16	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"VAN HEUTEZ"	Aug. 21	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"STRAAT BANKA"	Sept. 3	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TISADANE"	Sept. 7	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"BOISEVAIN"	Sept. 9	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TILUWANGI"	Sept. 10	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TISADANE"	Sept. 10	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TIKAMPER"	Sept. 22	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TILUWANGI"	Sept. 30	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"VAN HEUTEZ"	Oct. 5	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"STRAAT BANKA"	Oct. 8	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TISADANE"	Oct. 12	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TILUWANGI"	Oct. 16	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America

	ARRIVALS	From
"TIJAWANGI"	In Port	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TIKAMPER"	July 18	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"BOISEVAIN"	Aug. 1	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TISADANE"	Aug. 6	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TIJAWANGI"	Aug. 8	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TISADANE"	Aug. 8	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"STRAAT BANKA"	Aug. 12	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America
"TILUWANGI"	Aug. 12	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. Africa & S. America

KINGS BUILDING, HONGKONG, ROOMS 10 TO 20
CHINESE TELEPHONE: 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 27

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